Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1868. NO. 37.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,	$3 00
Do. Six months, "	2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,	$10 00
" six months, "	5 00
" three months, in advance,	3 00
" one month, "	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington,

HENRY BURKHEIMER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO, SNUFF and CIGARS,

Sign of the "Indian Chief," No. 6 Market Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cigars manufactured to order. All orders filled with dispatch.



nov. 5 32—d3m-w1y*

BORROWED--NOT RETURNED.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, THE 6TH OF SEPtember, a young man calling himself Charles Robinson borrowed from me a BAY-ROAN MARE ra her dark colored, long mane and tail, marked J. H. P. on the shoulder, with another brand on the thigh. The Mare has not been returned.

A reward of twenty-five dollars ($25) will be given for the delivery of the Mare to me, and any information concerning her will be thankfully received. Address MALCOM SHAW,

Duntarroch P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.

oct 9 35-w3t

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,



FIRING TWO SHOTS A SECOND,

AS A REPEATER,

AND

TWENTY SHOTS A MINUTE

AS A SINGLE BREECH-LOADER.

THESE powerful, accurate, and wonderfully effective weapons, carrying eighteen charges, which can be fired in nine seconds, are now ready for the market, and are for sale by all the responsible Gun Dealers throughout the country. For full information send for circulars and pamphlets to the

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,

New Haven, Conn.

sept 18 32-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING RESUMED THE TIMBER INSPECTING BUSINESS, I would be glad to work for all my old friends. I will continue to sell, free of commissions for all who may favor me with their patronage. Persons sending me their PRODUCE will receive prompt personal attention W. M. MONROE.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1868.

sept 8 w3m

STATE NEWS.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SYSTEM.—Our people will be made to feel keenly the change in our Court system under the Radical *regime*. We are assured that the county of Wake will not have to pay less than $4,000 for the expenses of Judge Watts' Court in this city for two weeks.—This is only one of the objections to the new system, yet the expense is a strong one. We must have a change and return to our old system as soon as it can be properly effected.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

CONDEMNED.—A negro man calling himself Robert Williams was tried and convicted upon the charge of stealing the horse of Mrs. T. G. Whitaker, of this county, and a mule whose owner we do not recollect. Judge Watts sentenced him to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He is to be confined in the county jail until the Penitentiary is prepared to receive convicts.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—We learn from a reliable source that on Sunday evening last, a negro boy found and dug up seven muskets buried in a field adjacent to Goldsboro', and which is now worked by a negro named Joe Blackman.

Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

MICA ISINGLASS.—Any person owning lands in this State, upon which Mica or Isinglass can be obtained in considerable quantity, can make his possessions profitable by communicating with Rev. Dr. B. Craven, President of Trinity College, giving location and particulars generally.

ARREST OF THE HIGH SHERIFF OF CRAVEN COUNTY.—Some time since, A. R. Dennison, lately elected Sheriff of Craven county, seized the race horse "Deceiver," a very valuable animal belonging to George Everson, Esq., for, as charged, the breaking of the law by that gentleman, in regard to the retailing of liquors without paying the license tax. Mr. Everson soon procured the proper papers and demanded his animal from the Sheriff. To his surprise, the demand was refused on the ground that the horse was not in possession of the Sheriff at the time. He subsequently learned that Dennison had *let out the horse on his private account* for the sum of $3.—When "Deceiver" was returned to Mr. Everson he was in a foundered condition.

The Sheriff was arrested yesterday by Coroner Giles W. Young, on a precept sued out against him by Mr. Everson, on the charge of illegally detaining his animal and for damaging the same. He gave bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, to answer these charges.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

THE WEST.—A friend writing us from Polk county says: "Let me assure you that a change is going on here, the people are beginning to open their eyes to the destructive policy of the Radicals. We feel confident from the signs of the times that Durham will be elected to Congress from this District by at least 1,000 majority.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

ROBBERY.—We learn that Mr. Henry Austin, of Johnston county, who resides near Clayton, was robbed of about three hundred and fifty dollars, mostly specie, on Tuesday night, by a gang of armed robbers. The robbers were disguised and Mr. A. thinks they were blackened white men, or white and black men.

HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT.—A negro soldier, standing near the Postoffice yesterday, was heard to remark that he "would shoot any d—d white man that dared call him a 'negro soldier,'" and that his General had so instructed the troops under his command.

So they've even got to proscribing the use of pure English among us "poor rebels." What next?

Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

MICA OR ISINGLASS.—In various parts of the State mines of Mica or Isinglass have been found. Few persons know their value, and hence are liable to be imposed upon by purchasers who know their value better. To prevent this and to enable our people to act understandingly in selling their Mica property, we mentioned a few days ago, at his suggestion, that Rev. Dr. Craven, at Trinity College, N. C., who has paid considerable attention to the subject, and who understands the value of this kind of property, desired all persons in the State having property of this kind, would correspond with him, and that he would be ready to give them such advice as would better enable them to sell to advantage.—The proposition is made by him without the prospect of any pecuniary interest to himself.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The following disposition of the garrison (40th Infantry) now stationed at Goldsboro', has been directed in accordance with a recent order of Gen. Meade, commanding this department: Companies B and I will garrison Raleigh; Co. H, Weldon; Co. F, Plymouth; Co. A, Fayetteville; Co. G, Salisbury; Co. C, Charlotte; Co. K, Greensboro'—several of them to march on foot to their respective destinations. Companies E and D remain at Goldsboro'.

The above mentioned order will be in force for thirty days.

Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

A GREAT OUTRAGE.—We learn that the grainery of Col. S. S. Cooper, near Williamsboro', in Granville county, was set on fire by incendiaries, on Sunday night last, consuming his wheat and the building, entire. The perpetrators not discovered.

PENITENTIARY.—The Committee on the location of a Penitentiary have entered upon their labors. Selma was visited on Wednesday and Raleigh Thursday. The penitentiary will be located either in Johnston, Wake or Chatham.

COST OF LOYALTY.—We are assured on best authority that the expense of the term of the Court for Wake County, embracing the past and present week will not be less than three thousand dollars.

CADETS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—The following are West Point Cadets from this State, admitted September 1st: S. W. Jones, W. Lassiter, H. R. Lemby, J. E. Tyler.

MORE MARTIAL OUTRAGE.—We learn that on Wednesday night, several negro soldiers congregated in front of the Baptist Church, and while service was going on were guilty of the most obscene and profane language, indulged in towards the Church and those assembled in that sacred edifice. No comments.—Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a little girl, the daughter of Mr. Trimble, of this place, had her jaw severely fractured by a horse kicking her yesterday.

Greensboro' *Patriot*.

MURDERER CONVICTED—SENTENCE PASSED.—At the present term of Martin Superior Court, Judge (Jay Bird) Jones, presiding, Tom Ryan, colored, charged with the murder of Mr. James R. Leggett, in August last was tried and convicted. The evidence as adduced upon the trial, proves it to have been one of the most unprovoked murders upon record without a palliating circumstance of any kind.

The facts were these—on the 29th August Ryan, the prisoner, and one Hardison a white man, came into the store of Mr. Cooper, in Jamesville, where they had some controversy in regard to a block of matches, which, however, was soon amicably settled and the two took a drink together.

Ryan then turned to Mr. Leggett, who was quietly seated in the store with Col. Crookston, and remarked to him "that he (Leggett) had treated him badly recently," to which Leggett replied that he "had only done as Mr. Pope had directed him." No further words passed between them, and Ryan went to the door, where he was seen bending down, as if in the act of securing a weapon.

In a few moments he came back into the store, with a large knife concealed in his sleeve, and rushing upon Leggett, stabbed him in several places, about the neck and breast, from which wounds Leggett fell, covered with blood, and died on the 4th September. Before the parties present could recover themselves the murderer had made off, declaring as he went that he was "going to get his gun and kill every damned white man in Jamesville." He was subsequently arrested, and on Thursday of last week put upon trial at Williamston.

The prisoner had no counsel and the Court assigned to his defence Messrs. Moore and Gregory. Mr. F. B. Satterthwaite assisted in the prosecution.

It was such a clear case of wilful, deliberate murder, that scarcely any defence could be made, and after a charge from the Judge it was given to the Jury without argument. The Jury, upon which there were five colored men, returned in a few minutes, with a verdict of Guilty, whereupon judgment was prayed and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of November next. Until then he will be confined in Beaufort county jail, where it is hoped he will be kept secure, and on the day appointed, pay the full demands of justice for a brutal, wilful and unprovoked murder. Such is another direful effect of Radical teachings!—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16—P. M.

The following is the answer to a dispatch from this city asking whether the proposition for a change of candidates was prompted by the New York Democracy:

"NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

"*To Jonah D. Hoover, Washington:*

"No authority or possibility to change front.—All friends consider it totally impracticable and equivalent to disbanding our forces.

"We of New York are not panic stricken.

(Signed) "F. J. TILDEN.

"AUGUST BELMONT.

"AUGUSTUS SCHELL."

From the New York World.

The Financial Issue—Governor Seymour.

A sagacious, statesman-like intellect sees, in advance of other minds, and it is its province to teach other minds, what are the precise questions on which public affairs hinge. Now that the Presidential canvass is so far advanced, it is worth while to look back and see how the financial discussions have flowed in the channel marked out by Governor Seymour before the opening of the Presidential campaign. In his speech in Connecticut, early in the spring, he charged the Republican party with enormous extravagance, especially in expenditures for the support of the army.—Although the platforms of both political parties put a different financial issue in the foreground, it is curious to remark how the drift of the financial controversy has followed the direction so long ago given to it by Governor Seymour. All the most notable efforts of the financial critics, every document or speech which has widely commanded public attention, has related to the extravagance question and not to the greenback question. Mr. Well's letter, Mr. Tilden's speeches, Mr. Atkinson's speech, Mr. Delmar's letter, are prolix and elaborate on the question of receipts and expenses, and nearly silent in respect to the medium in which the five-twenty bonds should be paid. All of these documents follow regularly in the wake of Governor Seymour, discussing, with various and conflicting views, the question started by him in April, which has eclipsed the greenback question made so prominent in the two political platforms.

This is due to the fact that Governor Seymour had looked into these subjects more profoundly than the makers of the platforms. As an issue between the political parties, the greenback question is of little consequence. Widely as the two parties differ on this subject in theory, nothing can be done by either of them in practice without the consent of the other. During the next administration, the Republican party will have the Senate; the Democratic party the President and a majority, or nearly a majority, of the House. In this state of the political chess-board, it is evident that no law can be passed for increasing the quantity of greenbacks without the consent of both political parties. But if the debt is to be paid without issuing more greenbacks, money must be raised by taxation and appropriated to that purpose; which again requires an act of Congress, in which the Senate as well as the House and the President must concur. The Republican party being pledged to pay the debt in gold, and the Democratic party in greenbacks, and each having a complete check on the other, none of the bonds are likely to be paid in either medium during the next administration. This is not a question on which the Government is compelled to act. The five-twenty bonds have yet fifteen years to run, unless the Government chooses to pay them sooner; and before they mature the question may cease to be of any interest, by the restoration of specie payments. Elections at present cannot turn on questions whose practical solution lies so far in the future. While the Senate continues Republican the bonds will not be paid in greenbacks; and so nobody can predict the state of the currency four years hence, the country will decide more wisely then, in presence of the facts. Under a prosperous and economical administration we may, in four years, make great advances towards resumption. We certainly should not recede in a contrary direction. If there should be a surplus revenue within the four years, it would probably be applied towards the extinction of the debt by the simple means of purchasing bonds at the current rates—a proceeding which would steer clear of the present controversy, and yet have the advantage of extinguishing the debt with greenbacks.

The real financial issue between the two parties is, whether we shall stop the extravagance which has raised and spent money enough since the war to have paid off all the five-twenty bonds. This question, unlike the other, is practical. An adverse Senate cannot arrest retrenchment, if we have a Democratic President and Democrats enough in the House to make his vetoes effectual. One branch is all-powerful to check legislation, although it can do nothing affirmative. It takes the whole legislative power to authorize the payment of the five-twenties before the twenty years expire, or to provide greenbacks for that purpose; but either House of Congress alone, or the President alone if his veto is sustained, has power to arrest appropriations for the extravagant or needless expenditure of money. By a check on appropriations we can accomplish all the greater objects for which the Democratic party strives. It will enable us, for one thing, to cut down the army to a peace standard, and leave the Southern States to manage their local affairs according to their own liking. It will enable us to curtail expenses in every department of the public service. To be sure, much will remain undone which it would be desirable to do if we could have a Democratic Senate. We cannot, for example, repeal or modify the exorbitant tariff. We cannot deprive the national banks of their unjust privileges. But we *can* withdraw military coercion from the South; we *can* put a stop to the present monstrous waste of the people's money. Governor Seymour evinced the penetration of a statesman in turning the financial controversy into this practical channel.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Emigration.

We have steadily admonished our people against leaving North Carolina for the Northwestern States. We know the times are hard, money scarce and our political *status* anything but comfortable, yet people of small means will find that there is nothing gained by spending their little means in traveling to reach a better country. If the means of our people were abundant, if their coffers were full of gold, then they might with propriety seek a country free from the present agitations which disturb, or if they had means enough to remove to Upper California or Oregon and to purchase lands and settle themselves there, perhaps they could not be blamed for going there. We are told by an old resident of Southern Oregon that it is the finest country in the world to live in and grow wheat and other cereals with little labor. But in the Northwest poor people find it as hard to struggle through life as in North Carolina.

We observe that many families who left our upper counties some months ago and went to Indiana and Illinois, are returning to their old homes. We have really heard of no one who has gone who is satisfied. After spending nearly all their means in traveling thither, they return poorer than when they left. It is better to stand by the old State and make it what we want it, by labor and skill. We have a climate unsurpassed, and under skillful tillage soils that can be made equal to the best. Our political condition can be improved by hard effort. Let us stand by the old North State.

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention—Conclusion of Monday Morning's Proceedings.

The following is the new canon submitted:

MANNER OF CONDUCTING DIVINE WORSHIP.

"SECTION 1. No ministerial vestments shall be worn by any minister during divine worship, or when present at or officiating in any rite or ceremony of this Church, excepting surplice, stole, bands, or gown, which shall be used as heretofore accustomed on all regular occasions of worship, and at the discretion of the minister may be used at rites and ceremonies; and no ecclesiastical vestments shall be worn on occasions of divine worship or Church ceremonies by choirs or other assistants therein; provided this section shall not be construed to relate to Episcopal vestments.

"SECTION 2. Candlesticks, crucifixes, or super altars, so-called, made of wood or metal or other substances, shall not be used or suffered to stand upon or hang over any communion table as part of the furniture of decorations thereof.

"SECTION 3. Bowing at the name of Jesus, excepting in repeating the creed; turning or bowing toward the communion table, except so far as may be enjoined by the rubric; making a sign of the cross, except in baptism; the elevation of either of the elements during Holy Communion, or of the alms or obligations of communicants or others; processional singing in churches, except as provided by the rubrics, and the use of incense in and during the conducting of divine service, are all declared unlawful."

Judge Conyngham moved to refer the proposed canon to the Committee on Canons. The memorials introducing this canon were signed, he said, by gentlemen of high character and standing in the Church—gentlemen who were entitled to a hearing, and to have the proper authority to determine whether any general legislation in regard to the practices in question was necessary. In the memorial they were made to declare that there was "great scandal and dissension" in the Diocese of Delaware on account of these practices; but on my asking them whether that was true, they had to acknowledge that there was no scandal or dissension in the Diocese of Delaware.

The Rev. Dr. Breck, of Delaware, inquired whether any of the memorials were from Delaware.

Judge Conyngham replied that there was one from Wilmington.

The Rev. Dr. Breck: Are there any erasures in the memorial from Wilmington?

Judge Conyngham: I really cannot tell you. I have not that memorial before me at this moment.

The Rev. Dr. Beck: It is very important that we should know. The memorials from Delaware were sent there already prepared from the city of New York; and several of the gentlemen in the city of Wilmington who signed the memorial there have since declared that if they had considered it carefully they would not have touched it.

Judge Conyngham: I have now in my hand a memorial which is signed by a number of gentlemen in Wilmington, and there is in it an erasure of the words "in this diocese," and leaving the statement to apply to other dioceses.

The Rev. Dr. Breck: That erasure was made in consequence of my calling attention to the statement as it stood originally; that there was dissension and scandal in the Diocese of Delaware. As I have said, several of the gentlemen who signed the paper have since declared that if they had considered it fully they would never have touched it, and therefore it is that I ask this House to say whether memorials prepared in this way shall be honored by even so much consideration as is implied in their reference to the Committee on Canons.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance thought that, in view of the fact that the memorials were respectfully presented by a well-known member, the House were bound to assume that the gentleman presenting them knew what he was about, and that the papers had been properly and honorably prepared; and, therefore, that it was proper for the House to refer the memorials without further question. The resolutions being still pending at 1 o'clock, the House took the usual recess of twenty minutes.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess, the Rev. Dr. Mahan, from the Committee on the Selection of a More Convenient Place of Meeting, reported a resolution in favor of meeting after recess to-morrow, and during the succeeding sessions, in the Church of the Transfiguration, and appointing Messrs. Walsh and Abercombie a committee to superintend the removal. The resolution was adopted.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, from the committee on Canons, to whom were referred the memorials praying for the repeal of the third clause of Article V. of the Constitution, as being too restrictive upon the formation of new dioceses, reported the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That the alteration in the Constitution, together with the amendment of the canon, recommended in the succeeding resolution, be made known to the several diocesan conventions, in pursuance of Article IX. of the Conventions—namely:

"*Resolved*, That Article V. of the Constitution be amended as follows, by adding to the second clause of the said article the following words: 'And such consent shall not be given by the General Convention until satisfactory assurance of the suitable provision for the support of the Episcopate in the contemplated new diocese shall have been given and accepted."'

The report was made the special order for 12 o'clock on Thursday next.

The House then resumed the consideration of the memorials and the proposed new canon introduced by Judge Conyngham, and after some slight discussion they were referred to the committee on Canons.

The Rev. James A. Harrold offered another resolution instructing the committee on Canons to consider the subject of departure from established usage by defect in omitting any portion of the services already prescribed. Referred.

The Rev. Mr. Mead, of Connecticut, offered the following preamble and resolution, which he asked to have considered immediately:

"Whereas the restoration of the unity of the Church is an object of vast importance, as without restored unity it will be impossible for her perfectly to fulfil her mission to evangelize the world; and whereas, in the opinion of many, the signs of the times clearly indicate that there is a strong and increasing desire among the churches and in the various denominations of Christians in Christendom to see such unity restored; therefore

"*Resolved*, That the House of Bishops concurring, That a Joint committee of the two Houses constituting the General Convention—which committee shall consist of an equal number of bishops, presbyters, and laymen—be appointed as an organ of communication with other branches of the Church, and with the different Christian bodies who may desire information on the subject—the said committee to be entitled 'The Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America on the Church Unity."'

Mr. Ruggles said that the resolution offered by him on the 10th instant for a committee of this House had for its object to secure the necessity of concurrence by the clergy and the laity of this House with the House of Bishops in any proposed synodical union of this Church with any other branch of the Church Catholic. That resolution was made the order of the day for Wednesday next. Believing that the passage of the present resolution would more directly and fully effect the object desired, he would now move to withdraw the resolution offered by him for a "committee on foreign affairs," and would second the motion of Dr. Mead that the contemplated joint committee of bishops, clergy, and laity, be considered and passed at once.

The resolution was thereupon passed unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Haight offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Prayer-Book to inquire had there been any alteration in the stereotype plates of the authorized edition. In supporting the resolution he said that the plates were in irresponsible hands, and as a matter of fact alterations had been made. Referred.

By unanimous vote the Convention ordered the credentials of the new bishop of Missouri, the Rev. Charles S. Robertson, to be signed.

At 4-30 the House adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

The Rev. Benjamin J. Haight, of New York, for the Committee on Canons, reported in favor of amending Section 6 of Canon 12, Title 1. This was made the special order of the day for Friday next at 12 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Milo Mahon, of Maryland, from the Committee on Canons, asked the passage of such an amendment to Canon 11, Title 1, as will prevent persons other than ministers of this Church from officiating in any place of public worship used by this Church without the consent of the clergyman in charge, or in his absence the consent of a majority of the church wardens.

A motion was made that the matter be recommitted to the Committee on Canons and made the order of the day for Friday.

A member stated that such an amendment would prevent a layman from officiating when called upon in an emergency.

A long, uninteresting discussion on the rights of laymen to conduct certain parts of the Episcopal service ensued.

The Rev. Cooper Meade, of Connecticut, spoke against excluding the laymen, and related how, when he had been suddenly seized with a fit of indigestion during divine service, he had summoned the senior church warden to read the lessons for him without (as he believed) transgressing an established rule of the church. He asserted that the custom of the church for many years warranted such action.

The Rev. Dr. William Adams told a story of the "valet" of some English bishop who had stolen his master's vestments and sermons, and coming to this country had officiated as an Episcopal minister for nearly a year without detection. Had the vestry demanded to examine his credentials the fraud would have been prevented.

The Rev. Cooper Meade moved to lay the motion to recommit to the committee on Canons on the table; which was lost.

On motion, the recommendation of that committee was made the special order for Friday, immediately after the business previously ordered for that day.

The Rev. Thos. C. Pitkin, of Michigan, from the committee on new Dioceses, reported in favor of creating a new diocese, to consist of the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, on Long Island, in the State of New York. He stated that the conditions of the Constitution touching this matter had been complied with, and the consent of the Bishop of New York had been given.

He therefore offered a resolution forming such a diocese—the House of Bishops concurring—to take effect November 15, 1868, and the name thereof to be adopted at its first primary convention. Adopted.

He made a similar report and offered a like resolution looking to the erection of another diocese in the State of New York, to be composed of the several counties lying north of the counties of Columbia, Greene, and Delaware, New York. Adopted.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, announced the presence of his Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Ontario, and offered a resolution that he be invited to a seat beside the presiding officer, which was unanimously adopted, and the Bishop accepted the compliment.

Mr. Wm. Cornwall, of Kentucky, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Canons to examine and report what portion of the morning and evening service may properly be read by laymen while conducting the divine service. Adopted.

THE NORFOLK CONVENTION.

A Plan Agreed upon for a Steamship Company—Liberal Subscriptions—The Great National Water Line—Speeches, &c.—The Profuse Hospitality of Norfolk—How the Convention is Entertained, etc., etc.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Whig.

NORFOLK, Oct. 15, 1868.—The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

A resolution was adopted limiting speeches to 10 minutes each.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

The Business Committee made a report endorsing the scheme presented in the report of the Bristol Committee submitted by General Mahone the first day of the Convention. It proposes to raise the sum of $300,000 as the American quota of a steamship company to be organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of Virginia, February 7th, 1866.

The act authorizes Messrs. Wm. Lamb and others "to open books of subscription, to form a joint stock company by the name of *International Commercial Company of the city of Norfolk*, for the purpose of building, equipping, furnishing, fitting, purchasing, chartering, and owning sail and steam vessels, for navigating between the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the port of Liverpool, and other foreign ports; and for such purpose, all the necessary and incidental power is granted to said company, and all contracts made may be either verbal or under the signature of the President and Secretary of said company, with or without the corporate seal.

"The capital stock shall be one million dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The company may commence operations when twenty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and the sum of ten per cent. on the amount of each share subscribed for paid in, with liberty of increasing the capital five hundred thousand dollars.

"Said company may own a sectional, floating or other dock in the county of Norfolk and in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and may own real and personal estate in any of the cities, towns and counties of the State of Virginia, necessary for the objects of the company."

In addition to these privileges the company is granted power "to receive money on deposit, to make fire and marine insurance upon vessels, goods, wares, merchandise and other property, and on freight, bottomry and respondentia, and they may also cause themselves to be insured against maratime and fire risks, upon the interest they may have in any vessels, goods or other property in virtue of any loans or bottomry, or respondentia, or of any policy or contract of insurance."

It is not proposed to act, at present, at least, under the powers granted in this section.

The committee, in their report, also express a lively interest in the indications of favor exhibited by Western States and cities towards the great water line of communication between the Mississippi Valley and the seaboard, through the James River and Kanawha Canal, and they recommend it to the country and the Government as a great national work.

The report of the committee was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Thereupon Col. Lamb, chairman of the Norfolk delegation, arose and announced that he was authorized by the citizens of Norfolk to subscribe to the stock of the steamship company the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in money and property estimated to be worth fifty thousand dollars.

Judge Shackleford stated that he was authorized, in behalf of the citizens of Nashville, to subscribe the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Major Johnson, of Petersburg, said he was authorized to subscribe twenty thousand dollars for that city.

A delegate from Roanoke county, Virginia, subscribed for that county twenty thousand dollars.

Before proceeding further, it was agreed that the chairmen of the various delegations should call them together, and that they should determine as to the amounts each delegation should subscribe.

SPEECHES, &C.

Able, eloquent and animating speeches were made by Mr. Johnson, President of a North Carolina railroad, Mr. Clappe, of Memphis, and Walter R. Staples, of Virginia. The best feeling prevails in the Convention, and all interests are uniting in favor of Direct Trade.

The real work of the Convention was accomplished to-day, but the body will sit again to-morrow.

HOW THE DELEGATES ARE ENTERTAINED.

The hospitality, courtesy and kindness of the people of Norfolk have been boundless. The whole city seems to have given itself up to the business of making itself agreeable to its visitors. The good humor and cordiality with which everything is done gives an additional charm to every act of politeness or liberality. They have warmly endeared themselves to thousands who, three days ago, were entire strangers.

The firemen of Norfolk and Potsmouth, in their parade to-day, made a grand display. There were four companies from Norfolk and three from Portsmouth, and, with their decorated engines, uniform, music, &c., they made a very pleasing and imposing appearance.

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.

Opinion of Judge Brooks in the Matter of Assigning to Bankrupts a Homestead.

AT CHAMBERS, AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., September 4th, 1868.—In the matter of A. B. Bankrupt.

By the certificate of Wm. A. Guthrie, Register, of the 24th July, 1868, this question is presented: Can real estate be set apart by the Assignee to the Bankrupt, in case of a deficiency in other property or effects, to answer the exemptions provided for by law?

I have examined with care the authorities cited by the Counsel representing the creditors who except to the report of the Assignee. And I have also read with interest the argument filed by the Attorney for the Bankrupt. The question has often arisen and given rise to animated discussion in my presence, but is now for the first time presented under the provisions of the Law for decision. I am well satisfied that a fair and proper construction of that language used in that part of the Bankruptcy act which relates to exemptions, as well as the true spirit and objects of the Law, will not justify or authorize the action of the Assignee in the case. The terms "other articles and necessaries," as used in the act, cannot be so construed as to embrace land, without doing violence to every meaning heretofore allowed those terms. It is quite clear, I think, that if among the property of the Bankrupt, none or not enough of the article specifically mentioned in the act to be exempted be found, then the Assignee may report as exempt other "articles and necessaries" to make up the amount required, or the deficiency (as the case may be,) in the opinion of the Assignee.—The whole not to exceed under any circumstances the value of Five Hundred Dollars. The suggestion of the Counsel for the Bankrupt would have much weight if it was a matter of discretion. But the Court can no sooner award an article or kind of property, not properly embraced within the terms used according to a fair construction, than it could exceed the sum prescribed. The exemptions provided for by the Bankruptcy Act originated from the same spirit that prompted the enactment of our Legislative provisions in favor of Widows of Intestates, awarding them provisions for their temporary support; and as that law restricts the Commissioners in the kind or species of property he shall exempt. Now it often occurs that this all important purpose of the Law would be defeated, if under no circumstances money could be exempted to a Bankrupt. Yet, from the language of the Law, if money could not be construed to be an article or a necessary, it would be quite clear, I think, that money could not be allowed. But it is clear that money may be allowed, for it not unfrequently occurs that money is quite as necessary to the temporary subsistence of a Bankrupt, and his family as any article that can be mentioned. As the widow of an Intestate upon the granting of administration is presumed to be entirely destitute of such articles and provisions as are necessary for her support, so the Bankruptcy Act presumes that every man who has been adjudged a Bankrupt has sworn truly and has surrendered all his property and estate.—Then if this be correct he is alike destitute. Now suppose the Bankrupt has been a merchant, a banker, and has surrendered a large estate in "Choses in Action" and money, but not having been a housekeeper (but from choice, from motive of economy or otherwise), he and his family, consisting of a wife and children, have been inmates of a boarding house—he does not own a bed, or a chair, or any article of provisions, consequently there is nothing of the kind in his schedule—surely it could not be successfully contended that some money would not be necessary for the temporary subsistence of such a family.—Under these circumstances money may be exempted.

The Assignee must advertise the real estate mentioned in his report as exempted, and sell the same to the highest bidder, and apply the proceeds as the law directs.

Let this be certified.

G. W. BROOKS,

United States Dist. Judge.

NEW YORK, August 7th, 1868.

MR. EDITOR:—Several of your correspondents, very *old* and *respectable* no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our PLANTATION BITTERS. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old *Capt. Wentz* in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, but our combination of Calisaya is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitters and Tonic is not made.—We recommend them particularly for dyspeptics, fever and ague, debility, loss of appetite, and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

21 Park Row, N. Y.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

oct 13 13-3teod&w1t

When waiters take your orders at fashionable hotels now-a-days, they leave their photographs, that you may identify them when they return.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Democratic Convention, at New York, July 4, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, discrimination and justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranteeing the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated do, with the return of peace, demand:

First. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. The payment of the public debt of the United States as soon as practicable; and that all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, be honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and arrests, and military trials, and secret star-chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort;—it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States.

And that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead lands, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such land, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the People, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this Platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren.

New Style of Postage Stamp.

The contract for printing the new postage stamps has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company of New York. They are to be furnished in the following artistic styles, as soon as arrangements are completed in the Department:

The new stamps are delicate but elegant engravings, slightly smaller than the present ones. Three of the set illustrate the postal service; the two-cent stamp represents a primitive mail carrier on horseback, such as is still necessitated among the sparse populations of the West; the three-cent stamp shows a small train, as illustrating the land service, while the twelve-cent denomination exhibits a steamer at sea, as an exemplification of the ocean mail. The five-cent stamps bear a miniature of Washington, being an accurate copy of the face of the Father of his Country as shown in Stewart's picture at the White House. The ten and thirty-cent stamps are real gems; the former a petite copy of Trumbull's "signing the declaration," and the latter of his "surrender at Yorktown," from the national pictures at the Capitol.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Governor Vance.

We learn by telegram that this distinguished gentleman will certainly be present at Lilesville, Anson county, on the 28th and 29th instant. Great preparations are being made to entertain him and other guests, and a good time is promised everybody who attends the great Mass Meeting in the hospitable village of Lilesville.

Capt. J. C. Dobbin.

This gentleman, who was chosen by the Fayetteville Convention as Elector for the Third District, is up and doing his duty in the Campaign. On Tuesday last he spoke at Elizabethtown and the following day at Blocker's. Yesterday he spoke at Clinton. At the former places and in fact everywhere he goes, he is received with the greatest enthusiasm and speaks with most excellent effect. After fulfilling his appointments in Harnett, Moore and Montgomery counties, Capt. Dobbin will come to Wilmington, making an appointment here a few nights before the election.

Colonel Cowan.

The address of this gentleman on Saturday night, in reply to Hon. O. H. Dockery, was one of the best speeches it has been our good fortune to hear during the campaign. Disposing of the leading point made by Col. Dockery, that the success of the Democratic party would lead to war, he directed his remarks to the colored people almost entirely. Outside of any political effect which this speech may have, its influence upon the colored population must be most salutary.

Col. Cowan has devoted much of his time in canvassing remote portions of the State, and could well have been excused by his own townsmen from the discussion on Saturday evening. But having been called upon, as he most feelingly said, he could not refuse. The people of Wilmington had been too kind, and he was under too many obligations for him to turn a deaf ear to their wishes.

We are truly glad that Colonel Cowan consented to address our colored people, for we have the most convincing evidences of its good effect. The marked attention and decorum of the people, the considerate ion and courtesy of the discussion must do much to allay the political excitement which bid fair to be carried to a dangerous excess.

Our Colored Population.

The marked contrast of the conduct of our colored population during the recent discussions between the parties, with that which characterized their turbulent disposition and riotous efforts a few weeks since, portends much good, and is a happy augury of future quiet, and probably of the return of good feeling. A month since their actions were such as very justly made our thoughtful citizens anxious in regard to the peace of the city, but now we hope and believe that there is no longer cause of anxiety in this respect.

Whether this change is in consequence of their own convictions of their error, or that their white leaders and teachers have become circumspect and considerate, or whether there are other causes which have produced it, we are too well satisfied of the fact to discuss the means. We sincerely trust that with the excitement and passion of the present canvass will pass away much of the wicked prejudices which bad men have filled the minds of the colored people for selfish purposes. If this class would refuse to receive their political instruction in secret leagues, and spurn associations and oaths that bind them to support men regardless of their merits and characters, while they may be as devoted to their principles, they would find that not only would all their unnatural prejudices against their white friends pass away, but they would break up a fellowship with those graceless white scamps whose companionship has injured the colored man more than any other demoralization which is following in the wake of the terrible civil commotion through which we are passing.

While we are glad to commend the general scope and language of Col. Dockery's address to the colored people on Saturday night, of course, placing the demagogism of his appeals to them to his too great anxiety to secure his election, we deprecate his threat that universal negro suffrage can only be repealed by force, which at once excited the boisterous animosity of the more ignorant and turbulent portion of his partisans. Negro suffrage has resulted from peaceful, though revolutionary, legislation, and with it came temporary white disfranchisement and constitutional white ineligibility. These have been submitted to quietly and in good faith. While they are in force, under the forms of law, none will be more disposed to submit to them than the victims of these outrages. If the people of the United States should reverse their decision, and the law-making power of the Government should repeal this legislation, or the law-construing power declare it unconstitutional, Col. Dockery knows, as do the more intelligent colored people, that they would submit to the decision as quietly as have our citizens obeyed the acts which have conferred the privilege of voting upon them, or if they were led into resistance to the Government by wicked men the disastrous consequences would be upon their own heads. Such ridiculous bravado ill-becomes so sensible a person as Colonel Dockery, and he knows the negro character too well to indulge in it, and if he did not, the effect of his remark, on the occasion referred to, was sufficient evidence of the harm it may do. We trust he may omit, in the future, such useless and hurtful nonsense.

If our colored people continue, then, under the wholesome influences which now seem to control them, it will be good for their own welfare and the prosperity and social well-being of our community. And we believe if they are not evilly tampered with, such will be the case. If the bad man who unfortunately has possession of the Executive office, has no wicked purpose to carry out which comes in conflict with this growing feeling of good temper and kindliness on the part of our black people—if the ambition and mercenary schemes of some of the local politicians are not defeated by this gratifying condition of affairs—we may hope for a return of that era of good feeling between the races which formerly marked their intercourse and without which there can be no happiness in the present nor prosperity in the future—without which they cannot live together, but one must exterminate the other. Whatever may be the result of the present canvass, let it be the object of all good men of both races to thwart the evil purposes of designing persons, who would sacrifice the interest of both to advance their own aims. If such be the determination of peaceful citizens, political prejudices, fostered for selfish motives, cannot long continue to divide people who have a common interest and a common destiny.

Political Apostacy—The Howard Amendment.

"Their first attempt was the Fourteenth Amendment, which they offered you as a dose preparatory to adjournment. But it was not stated to be final, and there is much controversy at the North as to the reasons for your rejecting it. * * If you could not swallow the clause requiring you to disqualify your leaders, my heart tells me you were right. I hope I shall never lisp one word of reproach against any man who refused to go back upon his chosen foremost man at such a time"—Hon. John Quincy Adams, at Columbia, S. C.

"Congress proposed the Howard Amendment. What is that? It is magnanimous to a great degree. It was without precedent to a conquered people. The provisions of the Amendment were just and proper."—O. H. Dockery, at Wilmington, North Carolina.

John Quincy Adams is a native and resident of Massachusetts. He was an officer of distinction in the Federal army, and fought manfully for the restoration of the Union during the war as he is now working for its preservation in peace. "You have, perhaps, been told," he says in the speech from which we have just quoted, "that I "am a grandson of one of the earliest op- "ponents of your peculiar institution, and "I will tell you that I was an ardent, "though humble supporter of Mr. Lin- "coln, a hearty friend of his administra- "tion, always in favor of an energetic "prosecution of the war while it lasted, "and that I hailed with gratitude the abo- "lition of slavery." He is a candidate for office before the Northern people.

Oliver H. Dockery is a native and resident of North Carolina. He was an officer of not much distinction in the Confederate army, and fought a little and talked much in favor of the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. He was an ardent opponent of Mr. Lincoln, a hearty but harmless enemy of his administration, always in favor of an energetic prosecution of the war by the Confederate authorities, while it lasted, and as energetic in denying his voluntary participation after its cessation, and grieved as much as any other large slaveholder in the whole South, over the abolition of slavery, and we are creditably informed, moved in public meeting in his county, immediately after the war, that the government be petitioned to permit the *retention of slaves for five years*. He is a candidate for office before the Southern people.

If both of these gentlemen are equally honest, equally patriotic and equally disinterested, it is hard to reconcile this remarkable difference in their views in regard to the rejection of the Howard Amendment by the Southern people. One is a Northern man, an ex-Federal soldier, who professes to have ardently wished and labored for the defeat of the South, who fought against Lee, Hampton and Forrest in the field with the same fervor with which he courts their friendship in the work of reconciliation and reconstruction. The other is a Southern man, an ex-Confederate soldier, who ardently wished and labored for the defeat of the North, who fought against Grant, Sheridan and Butler with the same fervor with which he now makes war upon his own people. The former has no wish to see the animosities and prejudices of the struggle perpetuated in the fundamental law of the land, although it is his former enemies who are to be proscribed—has no word of reproach against any one who refused to go back upon his chosen foremost man. The latter regards these proscriptions as just and proper, and desires them perpetuated for aye in the Constitution of the country, although the victims are his own friends and fellow-citizens, and some of them incurred these responsibilities by his advice and under his lead—and has now only words of reproach against every one who refuses to go back upon those men who, in the field and in the legislature, obeyed the will of the people.

It is sometimes hard to divine the motives of human action—the heart and its impulses are curious things, and only He who created can fully understand them. But when men belie the noblest conduct of their lives—are false to their very natures—basely apologize to an inferior race for all of their past history, for which they have cause to be proud, and for which their children might have had reason to bless them, it requires no prescience to judge their motives. No man voluntarily plunges into dishonor. The thief is urged on by motives which satisfy him of the necessity or the advantage of his action. The robber and murderer reconciles his deeds with his supposed interest.

"I have heard you say,
Honor and policy, like unsever'd friends,
I' the war do grow together: Grant that, and tell me,
In peace, what each of them by the other lose,
That they combine not there."

Chatham Railroad Bonds.

We have tried in vain, as others have to get a copy of the Protest signed by fourteen Senators of the North Carolina Legislature, and filed upon the records of the Senate, against the Chatham Railroad Bonds for unconstitutionality. These Bonds will, sooner or later, be the subject of judicial investigation. If the State should refuse hereafter to pay them, let no man charge her with repudiation. To the purchaser we say *caveat emptor*. It is a gross violation of the Constitution and ought not to be tolerated.

The Protest was drawn by that able and learned lawyer and jurist, Judge Osborne. The following is nearly the language of this paper, and is sufficiently correct to give the positions of the Senators in protesting against this illegal appropiation of money, having been drawn from recollection of the original Protest by its author:

"The undersigned, Senators, would respectfully enter their protest against the passage of the bill giving aid to the Chatham Railroad. That road, by its charter, is a well known defined Railroad, with its beginning at Raleigh, and its terminus at a fixed point in the county of Chatham. By an amendment of the charter this road has been extended to a point on the South Carolina line. This amendment was adopted at the present session. From the terminus in Chatham unto the terminus at the South Carolina line, it is manifest that a new road is created. The Constitution expressly repuires that all appropriations for new roads shall, before they become obligatory, be submitted to the popular vote, and be ratified by the legal voters of the State at a popular election. The Constitution cannot be evaded by the extension of a Railroad beyond its original limits, so as to give it the character of an unfinished road. By this process that provision of the Constitution which was intended to be a restraint upon excessive appropriations of the public money, would be rendered nugatory and unavailing The meaning of the Constitution clearly is that roads which were created by charters subsequent to its adoption, should not receive aid from the public treasury except by the approbation of the people expressed at the ballot-box, and whether such road is created by a charter directly or by an amendment of a charter is wholly immaterial.

This appropriation violates another provision of the Constitution equally clear and conclusive. No appropiation of public money by which the State incurs a pecuniary obligation can be made unless in the bill making it there be a provision for the payment of the interest annually accruing. This provision of the Constitution is universal in its application, and relates to all classes of public improvements, indeed every object for which the State incurs any pecuniary obligation.

Both provisions are violated in the bill granting aid to the Chatham Railroad, and the bonds thus issued are not obligatory on the Legislature or on the people of North Carolina."

The Chatham Railroad

In explanation and support of the Protest of the fourteen Senators against the legislation appropriating two millions of State Bonds for the Chatham Railroad, we publish the clause of the Constitution which bears upon it:

Art. V. Sec. 5. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such Railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

As the Protest very properly says that from the terminus in Chatham county to the proposed terminus at the South Carolina line it is manifestly a new Railroad, and all appropriations therefor must be submitted to, and ratified by, the people of the State, before the bonds issued for its aid can have any legal or binding force.

That the Convention, which adopted the present Constitution, and to which the Chatham Railroad applied for and obtained aid to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of the State, regarded and ordained that the termini of this Railroad were Raleigh and the Gulf in Chatham county, we have only to quote from the second section of the Ordinance "to amend the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, adopted the 11th of March, 1868," as follows:

The State of North Carolina by this ordinance have a lien upon all the estate of said Company, both real and personal, which they may now have or may hereafter acquire, *between the city of Raleigh and the Gulf*, the terminus of said Railroad in the Coalfields.

The other violation of the Constitution referred to in the Protest, to wit: the failure to "levy a special tax to pay the interest annually" on this appropriation, is so palpable that it is hardly necessary more than to call attention thereto.

We have referred to this subject in no party spirit, but to protect the future honor of the State. We do not believe these bonds will ever be paid, and we do not believe they should be. They have been appropriated in the face of direct provisions of the Constitution, at a time when our political and civil revolution filled our Legislature with ignorant, and, to some extent, corrupt, men, many of whom were strangers, unacquainted with the laws, and indifferent to the welfare of the State.—And it has been said, and it is generally believed, that bribery effected the passage of the act, a portion of the very bonds granted to this proposed Road being promised to procure votes. In advance of their negotiation we proffer our earnest and honest warning to purchasers that these bonds are worthless, and we give the reasons for the faith that is in us.

For the Journal.

A CARD.

To my Democratic Friends,
particularly those of the County of Bladen:

I owe you an apology for the temporizing and cowardly course pursued by me for several weeks past, and it is due to you that it should be full and unreserved. I have, I am afraid, forfeited much of that cordial esteem and confidence which you have, on more than one occasion, so generously bestowed upon me, and I feel that I have, to a very great extent, shown myself unworthy of it.

To err, however, is the common failing of us all. There is no one but who, at some period of his life, does this. The course which I have pursued in recently avowing my intention to leave you and to support the platform of the opposition, was cowardly, treacherous, unworthy of myself, against my better judgment, conflicting with the true interests of my people, and necessarily repugnant to, and inconsistent with, the principles I had ever supported. *I will not do this! I will not, like Judas Iscariot, basely betray my friends;* nor, like Peter, deny them when trouble approaches!

I renew my allegiance to the Democratic cause, and I declare that my faith and confidence have ever pointed me to it as the only policy which will give to our country a renewal of its beauty and its strength.

I will be with you, my friends—you *shall* not *drive* me away from you! But with you, in weal or in woe, sinking or swimming, I will stand upon the platform of our party, and support its candidates, *come what may!*

Very sincerely yours,

John A. Richardson.

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Election News and its Effects—Judge Buxton—Negro Troops—Fayetteville—"I am Emperor Here"—Political Matters, &c., &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1868.

Dear Journal:—An unavoidable *contretemps* prevented my letter last week. However, with the exciting (alas! not pleasantly so) returns of the Northern election, with which your paper was filled, I could better endure to read and ponder, than venture to write and conjecture.

But although the most sanguine must confess that the news from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana is "a hit, a palpable hit," it is no death blow to the liberties of the American people; I believe that the exultation now apparent on Radical faces and animating Radical ranks, has reached its highest pitch. November 3rd will be the anti-climax, the more disastrous and unbearable, because final and irrevocable. Yes, truly; now that these revolutionists, no less destructive, no less bloody than the worst of the followers of St. Just, so arrogantly utter their war note as if it were a pæan of victory across the borders of these great Republican States, the great mass of the people, awaking to the sound that would be the precursor of the obliteration of national freedom and prosperity, will throw back their indifference and apathy; and Samson shall have but to hear the cry, "the Philistines be upon thee," to start up and sleep no more in the very lap of ruin and degradation. What if, to assert his strength and manhood, his *bonds* are shivered asunder and he breaks forever the chains of a galling servitude? The glittering fabric of a corrupt oligarchy, the stupendous frauds of a tyrannous and oppressive centralized government, will fall into the dust and bury some, it may be, with their hard-bought wealth and aggrandizement of party rule and patronage; but those whom, to construct this edifice of the greed of faction and the temple for the imperial people, treacherous legislators and dishonest office holders wronged and oppressed and trampled upon, will hold up their heads and be freemen. I shall be no pedant if I give the following utterance of a great and liberal mind to apply exactly to the present condition of our government: "*Le plus fort n' est famais asez fort pour estre toujours le maitre, s'il ne trans forma sa force en droit et l' obeissance en devoir.*"

The people, oh! the people, sooner or later, are wiser, more farseeing than those who rule only to ruin and slay them; they are, sooner or later, more powerful, and those who grind them down to build upon their fall monuments of their own wickedness, must go to the wall. Woe to those in high places who are filled only with the lust of place and the love of power; who outrage, again and again, by the merest formalities of law and enactment, the fundamental principles of truth and justice! They shall at length see the "handwriting on the wall," but it will be the first which hurls them from their lofty seats; it will be the warrant of death! But I did not sit down to launch "Phillipics" against the people of Ohio and other States because they are about to vote for a military dictatorship; they may never repeat it, but it will not be on account of my indignation; and, all that you or I may write or say will not render the Brownlows and Holdens less knaves and traitors, and their deluded followers less fools and victims.

I see in a recent number of the Journal that a communication signed "Seymourite," charges a correspondent (plainly *mihi*) with injustice to Judge Buxton by animadversions on his management of the Collahan bond, which has been so all-absorbing a topic here. In my last I expressed the resolution to bid farewell to Mr. Collahan and his fortunes—they are in a different bark. Let me suggest that you let it be known that it *is* "thought needful" to explain Judge Buxton's position (which "Seymourite" agrees to do) and also allow me to call attention to Fayetteville Eagle of yesterday. I by no means deem it necessary to add anything.—"Don't disturb Camarina."

I can't help thinking that Fayetteville has been looking a little *blue* for the past few days. However, we are a mercurial people here, and if Thursday morning's intelligence gave us long visages, yesterday's telegraphic drops of comfort, like electric pearls of hope without a threatening sky, have been the rifts of genial light piercing through to herald a coming future of brightness. But we have something still to depress the spirits and cause despondency and even foreboding. It appears to be now pretty well ascertained that Fayetteville is to have a negro garrison. They are "spoke" off Goldsboro', to arrive in a few days. Poor, devoted town! "She seems to carry her heart on her sleeve for daws to peck at." Tried by fire and sword, trampled over by an invading army, ruined in purse and fortune, she is terrible to her enemies—the traitors of the land—even though she is but a skeleton. They hate her and fear her, even for her sons who rest on the rent and bleeding bosom of Virginia. They know her proud and indomitable spirit by her past spokesmen in the halls of Congress and the General Assembly; by her defender who vindicated female chastity on her streets; by her true citizens, who, in the front of Democracy, are doing battle for her and the whole country. And even now she'll not sell her birthright for the *last* mess of pottage—safety of life and property. If brutal soldiery are to be needlessly forced upon her simply to gratify Radical spleen, and advance the base designs of a few treacherous, dishonest Yankee importations in our midst, why let them come; they will find Southern citizens law-abiding and peaceable, forbearing and patient. But they will find them no cowards and sycophants, but firm and resolute men. This scheme by "Gov." Holden to intimidate voters and stifle freedom of thought and opinion and action at the ballot-box will utterly fail of its object.

Let me give you what is to me a very absurd and laughable incident, although its cool impudence and effrontery greatly exasperated some of our old citizens standing by at the time. One Jersey W. Hopkins, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, some days since became very much enraged at the opposition which he received in the (illegal) transaction of county business. Turning to some particular offender, he exclaimed: "I want you to understand that I am Emperor here!" Shades of sepultured monarchs, strike dumb this "divinity-hedged" Jersey, who cannot write his name, much less your august title! But this shows the leaven that is working on the "Rads." The lower cattle of them doubtless think that if Grant is elected he will be Grand Mogul with countless petty principalities; that North Carolina will contain, for instance, eighty-nine little kingdoms, with a prince regent at every county seat. Doubtless he would if the spoils of office would not be too infinitesimally subdivided, and the tribute-money would not thus be too "numerously scattered," and if—he would ever be heard of more after the terrible 3rd.

Enthusiastic Democratic meetings (Northern elections to the contrary notwithstanding), are going on in this section this week. I will give you some of the particulars in my next. Delta.

Judges of Election.—The following Judges of Election have been appointed for the several precincts in this county by the Board of Commissioners. In these appointments they have exhibited a little more fairness than that which characterized their selection of Registrars. But where they could conveniently arrange it, the Democrats are in a hopeless minority, not more than two having been appointed in precincts where Radicals in any manner competent for the task could be found.—The Registrar of the precinct is necessarily by law one of the Judges:

WILMINGTON.

First Ward—H E Scott, Registrar; H C Kuhl, Dan'l Klein, Jno Dyer, Jno A Parker, Jno Brown (colored), Wm Kellogg, Jr, (colored).

Second Ward—Joseph E Fry, Registrar; E R Brink, Denard Rumley, Rob't Stevenson, Eli Murray, Geo Jackson (colored), Jas Lowrey (colored).

Third Ward—Wm A Green (colored), Registrar; H S Servoss, Jas Heaton, R C Dudley, N G Daniel, Washington Howe (colored), Alfred Jordan (colored).

Fourth Ward—H W Penny, Registrar; Geo W Price, Sr, (colored), Jas Green (colored), W A French, L M Rice, H B Eilers, Jos B Russell.

Middle Sound—D C Davis, Registrar; James Grant, Wm Bray, Wm Turley, W W Humphreys, Richard Watters (colored), Jason Loftin (colored).

Topsail Sound—Ezekiel Chadwick, Registrar; D K Legwin, R K Bryan, James Bryan, Delany Lottin (colored), Andrew Shines (colored), James Sadberry (colored)

Masonboro'—Sterling Sallings, Registrar; J J Orrell, W C Thorp, John Ottoway, Wm Farrow, A B George, H A Martindale.

Holly Shelter—Christopher Rowe, Registrar; J W Rowe, R T Williams, Jacob James, Martin Rochelle, W J Player, James Williams.

South Washington—Dr H F Murphy, Registrar; R J Johnson, E M Johnson, Amos McCullough (colored), J W Wills, L T Thomas, J W Danner.

Lower Black River—Americus V Horrell, Registrar; Wm Horrell, Owen Alderman, A J Mott, Tony Lewis (colored), Josiah Gurgainus (colored), Geo Moore (colored).

Upper Black River—Wm Robinson, Registrar; J T Bland, G W Highsmith, D M Sikes, Elisha Andrews, Diamus Devane (colored), Toby Fennell (colorsd).

Long Creek—W J Bivins, Registrar; Jas Scott, T H Bell, R B Houston, Jno Jones, Jno Bell (colored), Miles Armstrong (colored).

Federal Point—Sol Reaves, Registrar; Dan'l Mott, Sam'l Mott, J F A Reid, Chas M Williams, T A Davis (colored), Anthony Haus (colored).

Rocky Point—E H McQuigg, Registrar; Jas S Hines, Thos H McLendon, Chas Rivenbark, Jno Lillington (colored), Rob't Marble, Thos Hill (colored).

Piney Woods—Wilson T Morton, Registrar; Chas Galloway, Madison Debose, Hardy Flanagan, C D Sikes, M C Collins, George Bordeaux (colored).

Cainfuck—A J Swinson, Registrar; Jno Harrell, Wm L Pridgen, Rob't Simpson, Alonzo Brown (colored), Edward Jones (colored), Wm Marshall (colored).

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 15, 1868.

To the Editors Enquirer and Examiner:

The Enquirer and Examiner of the 10th inst. contains the following statement:

"The late Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, a deceased Ritualist, was the leader of the party. Since his death it has been lead by Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina; Potter, of New York; McClosky, of Michigan; Whitehouse, of Illinois; Williams, of Connecticut; Whittingham, of Maryland, and Kip, of California."

While I think you are mistaken as to the opinions of several of the Bishops above named, knowing the views of Bishop Atkinson, and feeling at liberty to speak for him, I have no hesitation in saying you have fallen into error in classing him as a Ritualist.

The extravagancies marking that small party in the church, known as Ritualists, have no attractions for Bishop Atkinson, and, though he declined to unite in the "Declaration" condemnatory of them, his refusal to do so was caused by his sense of the inexpediency of that publication, and not because of sympathy with the Ritualistic movement. J. W. A.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

A Word to the People.

We have heretofore intimated, upon the strength of common rumor, that the State authorities had instructed the Registrars, Poll-keepers, &c., to have the tickets printed on one ballot for Electors, Members of Congress and Members of the Legislature, all to be voted in one box. *This plan is contrary to law*, and we now learn, from good authority that the State authorities have issued no such orders, and will not do so.

The following opinion from several legal gentlemen in this city ought to satisfy *every one*, that it is illegal to put all the names in one box, and that such a course will vitiate the election. We therefore call upon the people, Registrars, Poll-holders, &c., to hold the election according to law. Nobody has a right to order any other course than the law points out. There should be a box for Electoral tickets, one for members of Congress, and one for members of the Legislature.

For convenience, the printers may print them together and they will cost less, but every voter can easily cut them apart.—Read the following:

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 19th, 1868.

In our view there is nothing in the Ordinances of the late Convention, or in the acts of the late session of the General Assembly, that repeals the provisions of the law heretofore in force as regards the number of boxes required in case candidates for different offices are voted for at the same place and on the same day.

We are therefore of opinion that at the approaching election the candidates for Congress, for Electors of President, and for such vacancies in the General Assembly as may exist, should be voted for in separate boxes—one box or one set of boxes for each office.

Ed. Graham Haywood,
Daniel G. Fowle,
Sam'l F. Phillips,
B. F. Moore,
Thomas Bragg.

For the Journal.

Upper Black River.

Harrell's Store, N. C., Oct. 10, 1868.

The citizens of Upper Black River District, having met at the above place on the 10th inst., Dr. Charles Kerr was called to the Chair, and briefly, but appropriately, stated the object of the meeting, viz: To constitute a Democratic Club; when on motion, Messrs. N. H. Fennell and J. G. Fennell were elected Vice-Presidents.

Dr. Kerr was then elected permanent President, and S. J. Faison appointed Secretary.

On motion Messrs. Lewis Highsmith, J. R. Newkirk and Owen Fennell were appointed a committee on resolutions.

The committee having retired, the President, on behalf of the Club, requested an address from A. H. Fennell, Esq., who responded ably, eloquently and effectively. He depicted the Radical party as a most insidious and dangerous foe to all free or constitutional government, its financial corruptions, intolerable tax levies, &c., &c.—urging all who regarded the rights of citizenship under a Republican form of government that they must vote for Seymour and Blair.

The committee thereupon returned and reported the annexed preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Believing that the prosperity of the whole country, and especially the future prosperity of the South, depends upon the success of the Democratic party in the next Presidential election; thereupon

Be it resolved 1st. That we endorse the principles of the Democratic platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, held in the city of New York on the 4th day of July last; that we recognize in them the time-honored principles of the government in the days of its purity of co-equal States, State sovereignty, a sound currency, equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion.

2d. That we will use our best efforts, and all legal means, to secure the triumph of those principles, thereby demonstrating to all our devotion to the Constitution as it was, and the government of our fathers.

3d. Thereupon be it resolved that we, whose names are hereunto affixed, do pledge ourselves that we will give our support to the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, and use every legal and honorable effort to get others to give them their support.

L. Highsmith,
Jas. R. Newkirk,
O. Fennell,
} Committee.

Many citizens then came up and enrolled themselves members of the Club, and continued giving their signatures during the entire evening until, perhaps, every white man present became an avowed friend of Seymour and Blair.

The Club having adjourned, Samuel Ashe, Esq., addressed the entire throng, white and black, directing his remarks particularly to the latter class. To me, so far as that part of his auditory was concerned, it seemed only "casting pearl before swine." I've often felt surprised that the African is so little understood. Instinctively gregarious as buffalo or kine, a few belled weathers having been in the fold of the United States will head the flock.

Mr. Ashe's address was very plain, characterized with great candor, truth, cogent reasoning, and his conclusion led every reflecting mind present to embrace Seymour add Blair as infinitely to be preferred to their competitors for the highest offices within the gift of the American people.

OUR ANSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Matters in Anson—The Great Mass Meeting.

Lilesville, Anson Co., Oct. 17.

Editors Journal:—We had hoped for better tidings from Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., yet we are not dismayed nor disheartened at the result, knowing that we are on the *right side*—determined to do our duty—with a firm reliance on the ultimate triumph of *right*, and the downfall of *tyranny, villainy and rascality*, the synonyms of radicalism, carpet-baggery and scalawaggery, we are going to "fight it out on this line." *North Carolina must be redeemed*, and now is the time to strike the blow.

Old Anson shall show a clear record on third of November. Her Ingrams, Chilsons and McFarlands shall learn that their power has departed, and the proud and noble county stand forth once more with the damning blot which *they* have tried so hard to put upon her, forever removed from her fair escutcheon.

Our people are as zealously at work now as before the disastrous intelligence from the North was received.

Our great Mass Meeting will be all that it was intended at first. There is no abatement in the enthusiasm and unanimity which animated its projectors in the beginning. Let Wilmington be fully represented. The "latch-strings will all hang on the outside."

Yours truly, X.

P. S. Persons attending our meeting will be passed from any point on the W., C. & R. R. R., at half-fare.

Wilmington Orators.—The Weldon *News* comes to us with an extensive report of the grand mass meeting at Halifax on Thursday last. In alluding to the speakers the *News* pays the following merited compliments to Col. R. H. Cowan and Maj. J. A. Engelhard, of this city, who were present and spoke on the occasion:

Col. R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington, was next introduced, and occupied some hour with one of the most elegant and impressive speeches we have heard in many a day. The speaker's style is of that nature which wins upon both the hearts and feelings of his hearers, and we are not at all surprised at the enviable reputation which he has won during the present campaign.

Major Engelhard, of the Wilmington Journal, well sustained as a speaker the repulation which he has won as a writer.

The Discussion Saturday Night.—As we have before stated, the discussion at the City Hall Saturday night last, between Cols. Cowan and Dockery, was conducted with much courtesy and listened to with a feeling of harmony we were pleased to see prevail. We do not attempt to give a *verbatim* report of the speeches, nor do we claim that it is full—we feel that we have done both of the speakers injustice.—But we have endeavored to present the leading points of the discussion, from which something of an idea may be gained as to its general tenor and character.

According to the arrangement, Dockery opened in a speech of an hour's length, in which he repeated and reiterated the same ideas and views advanced in his previous effort here recently. He first reviewed our political course as a State from the time that the war ended and the Confederate flag was lowered—and, as he trusted, forever. Our action under President Johnson's scheme of reconstruction was quoted. The calling of the Convention, the abolishment of slavery by that Convention, its repudiation of the Confederate war debt, and then the election of Senators and Representatives to Congress. Here, he declared our people erred in not sending men to Congress who could take the test oath, which oath he regarded as most proper and just. It was then that Congress interposed and submitted the Howard Amendment, as he said, one of the most magnanimous propositions ever extended to the Southern people, containing two distinctive features—1st. That that class of officers who had taken an oath previous to the war to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards engaged in the rebellion should not hold office. 2nd. That the vexed question of suffrage should be left to the people of each State to settle for themselves. He thought that it should have been accepted and then the people could regulate suffrage for themselves. He was then in favor of the amendment and not in favor of negro suffrage. So soon as Congress declared, however, that the negro should vote, he acquiesced. A third proposition then came. Congress itself declared the establishment of negro suffrage. He thought that the fiat had gone forth and it was too late to set aside or alter this declaration. He then read the Democratic platform and commented extensively thereon. Gen. Blair's letter was read and the impression attempted that it meant war. Judge Pearson's letter was also read, and that official, who has soiled his judicial robes by dragging them into the mire and filth of politics, was held up and lauded as an honest, incorruptible man. Nat. Boyden was quoted, and he also lauded. In the face of the declaration that measure are not men, nor principles men, which he advanced in behalf of his party, he said that party claimed support because it had at the head of its ticket the name of Gen. Grant. The speaker then gave his old advice to the negroes to go to our barbecues and partake of our hospitality, and after doing so, to refuse to vote our ticket. After saying a good deal of other stuff of a similar nature, he retired.

Col. Cowan then came forward before the audience. He said that he came to meet the challenge of Col. Dockery and discuss the political issues and principles which now agitate the country. He was not a candidate for office and had never sought it—the few offices he had held had always sought him. So he was not there for their votes, but he came simply because his fellow-citizens of Wilmington had asked him to come, and he had received too many kindnesses at their hands during a life-long residence here to fail to comply with their request. He was there also because the country demanded it, and truth and justice should never want an advocate so long as he had a voice to raise in their behalf—the more difficulties which surrounded their maintenance the harder would he fight for them. He said he had no letters to read to them, like Col. Dockery—he did not wish them. These letters simply convey the individual opinions of the writers, and were worth nothing more. Chief Justice Pearson's views had been cited, but Chief Justice Pearson was not an honest man, nor was he a good Judge, because he was a corrupt and mercenary man. He was an able lawyer, but he is known to be corrupt. He had an end in view when he wrote that letter, and the end is the retention of his position on the bench.

The speaker then proceeded to comment on the charge that the Democratic party were in favor of war. If he thought that this was its object, he would not be in favor of it, for God knows we all have had enough of war, and cannot afford more.—President Johnson's scheme of reconstruction was taken up, and our action thereunder cited. The Convention was called, certain demands were made upon us, and whatever was required was complied with—we yielded all to the government. We repudiated the Confederate debt; abolished slavery; Senators and Representatives to Congress were elected; every man who had been prominent in the Confederate military and civil service was laid on the shelf—none were elected who were not acceptable. It is true but few of them could take the test oath; but could "Gov." Holden take it?—could Colonel Dockery himself take it? The negroes were then shown that it was best for them that we did not accept of the Howard Amendment. Col. Dockery says if we had we could have regulated suffrage to suit ourselves and denied them the right to vote, which they say they would now fight for if taken away.—Secession was a dead issue, but the colored people should rejoice that we fought for secession, for by it they gained their freedom. It was only when the government found that the white men of the North could'nt whip us, they called out the negro. They owe their freedom to God Almighty alone, and no living man. The emancipation of the slaves in the United States is now made a part of the Constitution, and cannot be changed without the concurrence of the Northern States, and it is foolish to talk about our putting them back into slavery again. The negroes were then shown who gave them their civil rights—the very Convention and Legislature of the white people that declared secession dead. He challenged any man to point to a civil right which they now possessed that was not granted by our own people. Common sense would be sufficient to teach them if we granted them these rights when we had the power, we were not going to attempt to take them away now when we have not the power. Their political rights were granted by Congress, and not by the Republican party and native leaders of North Carolina.—Holden himself electioneered day after day on the floor of the Legislature against the negroes testifying in the Courts, and his friends agreed with him. Their argument was this: That if we granted the negro this right, the right to vote and sit on juries would follow. When Congress granted them the right to vote, Holden came over on their side, got their votes and is now Governor. Judge Chase, of Ohio, was the first man to advocate their claims to the ballot. The Radicals now call him a rebel and copperhead. He says to the colored people, exercise judgment in voting and don't swear in any secret leagues to support this man or that man without regard to his character or merits. As to the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, the speaker believed them to be unconstitutional. If they are not, then the negroes are slaves and all the acts passed by our Legislature under President Johnson's scheme are void. That the Reconstruction Acts are unconstitutional, Thad. Stevens himself had said that there were but two men in the party d—d fools enough to believe that they were constitutional. The speaker again declared against any desire for war, and would himself tender his arm to the civil authorities, should the occasion arise to preserve the peace. But if the conditien of things were allowed to continue, there would be war and the Republican party would be responsible. History has taught us that where any two races are thrown together in a country no equality can exist. One race will grow rich and powerful, and the other will be politically enslaved. Instances of the emancipation in the French Islands were cited, and the fate of the poor Indian held up as an example and a warning that there should be peace between us. The speaker then appealed for this state of feeling. He showed them that mutual regard and friendship existed, and that the Radical party was fermenting the strife and creating the discord. We only desired the friendly feelings of yore, without the slavery. This part of the speakers effort abounded with kind-expression of feeling towards the negroes, and was replete with good advice, which they received respectfully and with some enthusiasm. After a thorough discussion of the question of taxes, and showing the enormous burden imposed even upon the negro by this corrupt prodigal Radical party, Col. Cowan retired.

Dockery's reply was directed chiefly towards doing away with the responsibility thrown upon the Radical party in the matter of taxes, and with apparent folly, which all reasonable men can easily detect, endeavored to throw the blame on the Democratic party, whose irresponsibility is well known to every reflecting mind.—After various exhibitions of the demagogism of which he is so capable, the discussion was closed.

From the New York World.

The Wickedest General—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, Impales Kilpatrick.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 13th Oct., 1868.

SIR: I see by the public prints that General Kilpatrick has decorated me with his disapprobation before the people of Pennsylvania. He informs them, substantially, that he tamed me by capturing me and riding me two hundred miles on a bare-back mule. I will do the gentleman the justice to say that he knew that was a lie when he uttered it. I surrendered to General Schofield, at Greensboro', N. C., on the 2d of May, 1865, who told me to go to my home and remain there, saying if he got any orders to arrest me he would send there for me.

Accordingly I was arrested on the 13th of May at home by a detachment of 300 cavalry under Major Porter, of Harrisburg, of whom I received nothing but kindness and courtesy. I came in a buggy to Salisbury, where we took the cars. I saw no mule on the trip, though I *thought* I saw an *ass* at the General's headquarters. This impression has been since confirmed.

The General no doubt remembers, among other incidents of the war, the dressing up of a strumpet—who assisted him in *putting down the rebellion*—in the uniform of an orderly and introducing her into a respectable family of ladies in a certain village in North Carolina. This, and other feats of *arms* and strategy, so creditable to the uniform he wore and the flag under which he served, would, no doubt, have been quite as amusing as the mule story to his hearers. I wonder he forgot it.

Respectfully yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

Important Decision—Confiscated Property can only be Restored by Act of Congress.

Blanton Duncan vs. The United States. In this case the property of Mr. Duncan was seized under the act of Congress July 17, 1862, as having been forfeited to the Government by reason of his participation in the rebellion.

After a judgment of the District Court investing the United States with the title of the property, Mr. Duncan obtained a pardon from the President, and endeavored to get an order from the District Court restoring the property to him. The District Court, Judge Ballard, decided that the title to Mr. Duncan's property having been vested in the United States, it was beyond the power of the Court to restore it to him, and that it could be done only by an act of Congress.

This opinion was affirmed yesterday by Justice Swayne, holding the Circuit Court.

Louisville *Courier, Oct.,* 11*th*.

Important Decision—Fruit-distilled Brandy Exempt from Tax.

The following important decision has been received and promulgated by the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1868.

"In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, rendered on the 10th instant, distillers of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes, exclusively, are hereby with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, exempted from so much of the provisions of section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, as imposes a special tax of $400 upon distillers producing 100 or less of distilled spirits, and of $4 dollars per barrel for every barrel in excess of 100 barrels. This exemption is additional to the exemptions heretofore specified in series 4, No. 7; and assessors and collectors will govern themselves accordingly.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury."

The exemption in series 4, No. 7, is as follows:

"Distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes, exclusively, are subject to the same taxes and rates of tax as other distillers. They must register their stills, give the notice, and file the bond required of other distillers; but are exempted from the additional requirements imposed upon other distillers who are not the owners of the fee of the distillery premises, and will not be required to furnish the plan required by section 9. The survey must be made as required by section 10. They will be held subject to all the requirements of the law as to the assessment, collection, or ascertainment of the tax due, and providing for the keeping of books, and for returns, except that instead of making returns tri-monthly they will make return on form 15 on the 1st day of each and every month, or within 5 days thereafter, and the tax on the spirits distilled by them during the period embraced in their returns must be paid at the time of making their return. When stamps shall be provided they must be affixed as provided in their cases, and the taxpaid stamp must be affixed by the ganger before the spirits are removed from the distillery; and until stamps are furnished the spirits must be inspected and branded or marked, as in other cases, before the same are removed from the distillery.

"They will not be required to provide a bonded warehouse, nor to remove the spirits produced by them from the distillery to a bonded warehouse, nor to erect receiving cisterns in the distillery. They will be exempt from any penalty for noncompliance with any of the provisions of section 17; and also the provisions of section 22, in relation to suspending work; nor will they be subject to the per diem capacity tax imposed by section 13, after the distillery is closed for the season."

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

SEVENTH DAY.

The House met at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Services were conducted by Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, the Rev, Prof. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, of Indiana.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke, New York, presented a memorial, and moved to refer it, with the copy of the "Trial and Sentence of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.," accompanying it, to the committee on canons. It was so referred. The memorial, which is from the Warden and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, asks for a decision by the Convention upon the case of the Rev. Mr. Tyng.

Mr. Wm. Welch, of Pennsylvania, nominated for treasurer of the Convention Herman Cope, Esq., the former treasurer, who was re-elected unanimously.

The Rev. M. Benedict, of Georgia, offered the following resolution, and moved to refer it to the committee on canons:

Resolved, That the committee on canons be requested to consider the expediency of proposing an amendment to the constitution, or a declaratory canon, setting forth the principles embodied in the following statement, or such and so much of them as they may deem sufficiently clear and important, and in such form and mode as they may select: First, this church in her legislation recognizes these principles that the Episcopate is derived from the Apostles of our Lord, perpetuates their authority to confer Holy Orders, and to rule in the church of Christ; that this authority in matters ecclesiastical is absolute, save where limited by the Prayer Book and canons, or constitution of the church; that when the scope and meaning of this limitation is questioned, it is the duty of the inferior to defer to Apostolic authority until the question of limitation is settled at the proper tribunal.

Mr. Benedict disclaimed all reference in this resolution to any recent or particular case in this or any other diocese.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn said there was not a principle embodied in the resolution which was not already incorporated in the legislation of the church. The resolution amounted merely to an earnest exhortation to every presbyter to obey his Bishop; but as that was already provided for in the ordination vow, the resolution was unnecessary, and he therefore moved to lay it on the table.—Carried.

The Rev, Samuel Clements, of Ohio, presented a memorial from Passiac, N. J., in favor of uniformity of worship.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on canons, whether a change be not required in article 4 of the constitution, by adding some phrase equivalent to "or by the Bishop himself of some other diocese." Referred.

At 12 o'clock the President announced the order of the day, and, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, the consideration of it was temporarily postponed.

The Rev. Dr. Pitkin, from the committee on new Dioceses, reported a resolution in favor of the division of the Diocese of Western New York, the Diocese having complied in every respect with the requirements of the constitution and canons.

A motion to adopt the resolution was made, but as it designated erroneously the counties to constitute the new diocese, it was sent back to the committee to be perfected.

The President announced a message from the House of Bishops, that they had adopted a resolution to amend canon 10, section 2, title 1, by substituting for the words "at least three years," the words "at least one year." Referred to the committee on canons.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin resumed the floor, and continued his remarks, which were interrupted by the adjournment yesterday. He reviewed historically the adoption of the word "convention" as the designation of the supreme legislative body of the church, and argued that the attempt to substitute "council" for it was the entering wedge of a purpose to convert the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country into a "Reformed Catholic" Church, or something of that kind, which should compete with the Roman Church for the position of "The Church" of America.—For his part he had no more earnest feeling than his desire to see the Protestant Episcopal Church universally accepted, but he wanted it accepted as the Protestant Episcopal Church, and not as the "Catholic Church of America."

A little after 1 o'clock the House took the usual recess. After recess the Hon. S. B. Ruggles proceeded to discuss, in an elaborate speech, the propriety of adopting the term "National" as a part of the name of the church. He thought it unnecessary and even tautological to use the word, because the term "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States" included its meaning. To be a citizen of the United States and a member of the Episcopal Church in the United States was enough for him, and he would not insist upon being called a citizen of a "nation" or of a "national" church.

Two messages were received from the House of Bishops concurring in the action of the House of Deputies relative to the creation of two new dioceses in the State of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, said that the question was wholly a question of name, and did not involve any such extensive purposes or results as had been attributed to it by Dr. Godwin. His chief reason for favoring the proposed change was that he believed there was a general disposition among the dioceses to make it a general preference of the term "council" to "convention."

The terms "triennial council" and "great council" were suggested as substitutes, but insurmountable objections to them were suggested.

Mr. Parsons, of Kansas, proposed to dispose of the subject by the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that a joint committee, to consist of three bishops, three clerical and three lay deputies, be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of changing, in whole or in part, the designations of the general and diocesan conventions; and that the resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Norton, of Virginia, be referred to said committee.

Mr. Wm. Welch, of Pennsylvania, opposed the change from "convention" to "council," because he thought there was to be no practical advantage from it.

The Rev. Dr. Mead opposed the appointment of the joint committee. He was opposed to joint committees upon subjects that had been fully discussed in the House of Deputies, and he thought deputies were prepared to vote upon the question at once.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn moved to postpone the whole matter indefinitely. There was a tie vote upon this motion, but, by the casting vote of the president, it was carried and the subject indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the House of Bishops non-concurring in the action of the House of Deputies in regard to the preamble and resolutions on church unity, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, and expressing their willingness to have a committee of conference. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Mead, a committee of conference, to consist of three clergymen and three laymen, was ordered.

The secretary read a communication from the secretary of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, and announced the reception of the triennial report of the Trustees. Referred.

The Rev. Samuel Clements, of Ohio, offered a resolution for a joint committee, to consider the canons to admission to the ministry, with a view both to making their meaning more obvious, and rendering access to the ministry more difficult to unsuitable persons and providing that the committee on the part of the House should be the committee on canons. Adopted.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Haight, the report on canon 12 (the canon for the violation of which the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., was tried last winter) was made a special order for Friday at 12 o'clock.

At 4 P. M. the Convention adjourned.

EIGHTH DAY.

This body reassembled in New York on Thursday. The committee on dioceses reported in favor of concurring with the House of Bishops in erecting a new diocese in Western New York. The new diocese is to be formally established on All Saint's Day, November 1st.

The committee on provincial system reported a canon dividing the church into six provinces, each to be governed by a Primate. The report was accompanied by resolution referring the matter to a special committee of five to prepare a report to the convention for adoption; also providing that, should the provincial system be agreed to, the name of the General Convention shall be changed to that of the General Synod. The committee of five are also instructed to draft a new constitution for the national church, which shall be submitted to the several dioceses for consideration.

The committee on canons, with reference to the division of dioceses, reported a series of resolutions providing that hereafter no new diocese shall be formed within the limits of any other diocese, unless with the consent of the Bishop and the general convention; also, that such consent shall not be accorded unless satisfactory assurance be given of suitable provision for the support of the episcopate in the contemplated diocese; also, that no city shall form more than one diocese; also, that no diocese shall be formed by the junction of two or more dioceses.

In case one diocese shall be divided into two or more dioceses, the Bishop of the diocese divided may choose the one to which he shall be attached, and the assistant Bishop, if there be one, may elect the one to which he will be attached; and if it be not the one elected by the bishop, he shall be diocesan thereof.

Rev. Dr. Hanckle, of South Carolina, objected to the resolutions, on the ground that they would tend to indefinite multiplication of bishops. Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, of Texas, advocated the resolutions. Ex-Governor Fish, of New York, explained that the design of the resolutions were to prevent the creation of too many dioceses. Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, spoke in favor of missionary bishops.—Addresses pro and con were likewise made by Mr. Gordon, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Michigan; Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin; Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Massachusetts, and others, after which the house adjourned.

NINTH DAY.

The Episcopal Convention spent the greater part of this day's session in discussing the report of the committee on canons in reference to the support of the episcopate. By a decisive vote the Convention decided that, before the creation of a new diocese, provision for the maintenance of the episcopate, satisfactory to the General Convention, should be made.

A motion to strike out of the book of common prayer the words in the Bishop's commission to the presbyters, "whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven," &c., was tabled.

The feature of the session to-day was the reference to a committee of proposals to amend canon 11, title 1, forbidding clergymen of other denominations to officiate in Episcopal churches. A determined attempt was made by the Low Church members to table the resolution, but it failed.

Protestant Episcopal General Triennial Convention.

This body reassembled in New York on Saturday, and transacted the following business:

Rev. Dr. Haight, from the committee on canons, reported that the committee had acted upon sixteen different amendments submitted to them, and urged upon the house the propriety of taking up the several amendments in their proper order, in order to expedite the already great pressure of business to be transacted.

The same gentleman reported in favor of amending canon IX., so that the case of a deacon or priest ordained by a bishop not in communion with the Episcopal Church, he shall remain on probation one year, instead of six months, as at present.

Mr. Wm. Wallace, of Missouri, advocated the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was then adopted.

Dr. Haight reported adversely to the amendment to canon XIII., saying that it was inexpedient to make domestic missionary bishops the bishop of a diocese organized within his judisdiction. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

Rev. Dr. Hallam, of Connecticut, from the committee on the state of the Church, read a report upon the work of the Church, which was encouraging in tone. The conclusion of the report recommended the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the views of the committee be transmitted to the House of Bishops, with a request for their prayers, and also that they cause to be issued a pastoral letter to the pastors of the Church. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Rev. Hiram W. Beers, of Wisconsin, introduced a series of resolutions (preceded by a preamble giving in detail the wants of the church) asking for the establishment of missionary and parish grammar schools, and also for a training school in every diocese, for the education of teachers. The resolutions were referred to the committee on Christian education.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the house took up the consideration of the following, from the committee on canons:

"*And further resolved*, That the following be adopted as a new canon, to be section 4 of canon 6, of title 3. No new diocese shall be formed which shall contain less than six parishes, or less than six presbyters, who have been at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, and regularly settled in parishes or congregations therein, and qualified to vote for a bishop. Nor shall any new diocese be formed if thereby any existing diocese shall be reduced so as to contain less than twelve parishes, or less than twelve presbyters who have been residing and settled and qualified as above mentioned."

A delegate moved that the consideration of the above be deferred to the next general convention, which gave rise to a debate which was taken part in by eight or ten delegates. The motion to refer was adopted.

The Hon. Judge Connyngham, of Pa., offered the following resolution: Amend section 6, canon 12, title 1, par. 4, line 4, by adding after the word 'clergyman,' the following words, 'with the intent or purpose of forming or attempting to form a new congregation within the limits of such parish or parochial cure, not authorized by diocesan authority, or otherwise disturbing the [canonical parochial relations of such clergymen, so that the canon should read—

"No minister belonging to this church shall officiate either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise, in the parish or within the parochial cure of another clergyman, [with the intent or purpose of forming or attempting to form a new congregation within the limits of such parish or parochial cure not authorized by diocesan authority, or otherwise disturbing the canonical parochial relations of such clergyman,] unless he have received express permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish or cure, or in his absence from the church wardens and vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation, or a majority of them.

The incongruity of the amendment when read with the text of the canon caused general laughter. The words in brackets are the proposed addition.

After considerable debate the whole subject was referred to the committee on canons.

ADDRESS

Of the Central Democratic Club to the Democratic Party of South Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The election for President and Vice-President of the United States is now close at hand. The great principles involved in the contest, the magnitude of the interests at stake, and the influence which this State may have on the result, make this a proper occasion to lay before you a brief address.

The tendency and purpose of the Radical party, as manifested in words and acts, are the absorption of the individual; the destruction of States; the subversion of the Constitution, and the erection upon the ruins of individual and public liberty, a grand, grinding, consolidated despotism. Already it has made rapid strides in that direction. Little, now, is left to do but to fuse into one mass, and then crystalize into permanent form its varicus acquisitions of usurped power. Its capricious acts; its wanton cruelties; its corrupt prctices; its enormous burdens you have felt and do know. Against these, and more than these, you are called upon to continue a resolute fight with the peaceful, though potent, weapon of the ballot.—The Democratic party here and everywhere are striking with you for the principles of liberty and the forms of Government to which we have been accustomed, for a written Constitution, a Federal Union and a distinct existence of the States.

Surely, then, the principles of the contest are important, and the interest great. Arouse, therefore, to the magnitude of the emergency and spare no efforts for success. When the time for registration shall come, let no man fail to appear, and none fail to vote. Let each one remember that his individual vote may decide the election in his own district, and that the electoral vote of the State may turn the scale in favor of the Democratic party.

Our people must not despond, nor relax their efforts, if there should be failures elsewhere. On the contrary, they will have reason to hope and much to stimulate them to increased energy, for it is yet possible to win. State elections are influenced and sometimes controlled by local issues; and it has often happened that these go one way, and in a few weeks thereafter, in the same place, the Presidential elections another. This may be the present canvass; and, indeed, we have reason to hope so. Recently we have received reports from all parts of the State which induce the belief that South Carolina, with proper effort, will be carried for Seymour and Blair. Let not the failure to do so be ascribed to you.

The canvass in which you are now engaged is full of excitement, which will propably continue and increase to the end. We trust, therefore, that it will not be amiss to drop you a word of caution.—The criminality of a few, and perhaps the indiscretion of many, have placed it in the power of malice and misrepresentation to injure us, and seriously to damage the common cause. We urge you, therefore, not only to prevent violence, but to abstain from the violence of it. We are dealing with a false and subtle foe—prolific in inventions, and venomous in purpose—a foe who fully understands the temporary profit of a nimble lie, which too often achieves its end before the truth can even buckle on her armor.

We need not urge upon you the policy and the duty of treating, with great kindness and forbearance, the colord population of this State. This you have ever done, and will continue to do as long as you are permitted. We have no doubt you will make manifest the untruth of the malicious charge, that by force you have compelled their votes or by intimidation kept them from the polls. Their minds are rapidly opening to the truth that the vagrant white man of the North, as well as the renegade of the South, who live by deceiving and plundering them, and who have been driving them to destruction, are not true friends, and are unworthy of confidence and support. With a fair opportunity they will return to you, as their estrangement is owing entirely to the false teachings and malignant efforts of the Northern emissary. It cannot be forgotten that the State voluntarily, in 1865, invested the colored population with every civil right; and that the Democratic party, in Convention in April last, recognized them, under the previous action of the State, as an integral element in the body politic—and expressed its willingness, when in power, to enfranchise them to the extent which the public weal and their own good might warrant. The position then taken by the Convention, and which was announced to the people of the State and the country, is now re-affirmed.

We beg you to remember that the Democratic party of the State was not organized for the purpose merely of supporting the nominees of the party, but for higher purposes and more enduring ends. It is possible that our present leaders may be defeated, but our principles will survive. The liberty of the individual, the being and welfare of States, the Constitution of the United States, a Federal Union under it, are objects worthy of patience and enduring efforts. In the success we hope for, our organization will be most useful; and, in case of defeat, it will become essential. We, therefore, desire to impress upon you the necessity of preserving intact and in full energy the admirable organization of the Democratic party in South Carolina.

WADE HAMPTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.
J. D. POPE.
J. P. THOMAS.
F. W. MCMASTER,
W. M. SHANNON,
JAMES CHESNUT,
Chairman Auxiliary Committee.
T. S. FARROW.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Correspondence.

The following correspondence has been sent us for publication:

JACKSON, NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C.,
October 8th, 1868.

GOV. Z. B. VANCE: *Sir*:—The Seymour and Blair Clubs throughout this county intend holding a Mass Meeting in the town of Jackson, on Saturday, the 30th instant, and it is their unanimous desire that you will attend and address the meeting upon the political subjects now before the people—believing an address from you will accomplish more good in this section of the State than from any other speaker. As the organ of the Clubs, let us express the hope common to all the people of this county, that you may find it convenient to attend and address the meeting.

Your friends, &c.,
NICHOLAS PEEBLES,
Chairman.
T. J. PERSON,
M. W. RANSOM,
W. W. PEEBLES,
W. S. COPELAND,
J. M. MOODY,
E. J. THOMAS,
R. H. GARNER,
R. B. PEEBLES,
Committee.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 16, 1868.

Messrs. N. Peebles and others, Committee, &c., Jackson, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter, inviting me to address a mass meeting in your town on the 30th inst., has been received. I regret that I shall not be able to comply.—My time is already disposed of either by professional or political engagements up to the day of election.

I regret my inability to attend with you, all the more because the recent elections in the North have a tendency to discourage our friends and cause a relaxation of our efforts. This greatly needs to be counteracted. I do not at all regard the election of Seymour and Blair as hopeless, for various reasons, But even if I did, I frankly confess that I have not been fighting this campaign under the impression that our redemption was to be attained through the instrumentality of the national government. Nor have I labored for a reform in the general government. My great aim has been the regeneration of North Carolina, her redemption from the grasp of the hungry vampires who suck her life's blood and drag down her decent people under the feet of ignorance and corruption. After all, this can only be done by our own State action. It is in the power of the Conservative men of the State to work out their own salvation, let the North vote as it may, whether Grant be President or Seymour. Kentucky shook off her shackles in spite of the despotism of the national Radical rule which was upon her. Maryland did the same, and Georgia is fast accomplishing the glorious task. Virginia and Texas would do so to-morrow, if the bayonet was withdrawn from their throats.—So it would be and *will be* with all of them, for God has not decreed that the ignorant African and the renegade whites shall rule a nobler and superior race longer than the application of superior physical force and its attendant demoralization shall maintain this most unnatural position. If they would but shake off their fear, there is nothing whatever to prevent the true men of North Carolina from carrying the next election by 30,000 majority, without a single recruit from the ranks of those who voted for that infamous Constitution last Spring, and throwing off every negotiable politician in the State with his congeners. Then would begin our redemption. The Radical party was formed and sustained here by the bayonet; it has gathered Swiss recruits—Dallgetys in everything except courage and honesty—for a term of years, by an impression of strength and power to bestow patronage. Deprived of these supports it will die speedily. It stinks already.

It is entirely in our power, then, to strike down this monstrous concern on the 3rd of November, by the peaceful means of the ballot; and with it goes down the wholesale proscription of intelligence and virtue; armed partizan Militia, to bully, murder and steal; negro domination in all its shapes; endless and intolerable taxation and confiscation of land by pauper Legislatures; drunken, obscene and partizan Judges; leprous carpet-bag Congressmen, Railroad Rings, and a wholesale system of corruption, such as never before afflicted a civilized people! All this we can, if we will, strike down. When you think of it, gentlemen, in Heaven's name, how can you relax one effort or withhold one blow?—Here are the real issues; here is the true battle-field of our liberties. And may God forgive the man who flinches, like a poor dastard, *now*, in the very agony of the struggle. His children will learn to curse his memory, and he will be regarded by a wiser and braver generation, as the betrayer of liberty and civilization.

Very truly yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

Important to Distillers of Fruit.

The following telegram (says the Salisbury North State) has been handed to us by Mr. Helper for publication, from which it will be seen that the authorities have decided that distillers of fruit are not subject to the special tax of $400:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1868.

To H. H. Helper:

In accordance with a decision of the Attorney General, rendered on the 10th inst., distillers of brandy from apples are exempted from the special tax.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Com. Internal Revenue.

Unfortunately this decision came too late to be of benefit to the people, as the fruit season is over.

Speaking at Holly Shelter.

We are authorized and requested to announce that the sub-Electors for this county, Major C. W. McClammy and Captain S. A. Ashe, will address their fellow-citizens of Holly Shelter precinct on Saturday, the 31st instant.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From New York—Address of the National Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct 21—Noon.

The Democratic National Committee have issued an address which makes no allusion to any change of candidates. It says, "We are charged by the Radical party of violence and usurpation, which for the last four years to prolong its own existence, has set at naught the Constitution and fundamental principles of our government; that we intend revolution and defiance of the established laws. The accusation is unfounded and absurd. It cannot be entertained for a moment by an intelligent voter who has even a most superficial knowledge of the history of his country. The Democratic party can proudly point to every page of its record. It has never violated a single obligation of fundamental compact by which these United States entered into a family of nations.—Its watchword in peace as in war has been and will always be the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, and no man nor set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, can expect to receive the support of this great Conservative party in any revolutionary attempt against the established law.

The ballot-box and the supreme will of the American people, are the only means of redress to which we look.

From South Carolina—Wade Hampton's Letter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 21—Noon.

The "Daily News" of this morning, publishes a letter from Wade Hamdton in reply to a Wisconsin lawyer, who request him in view of the wide spread misrepresentation of his course, to define his position as to the issues, results and consequences of the war. Mr. Hampton says "the main issues involved in the war were secession and slavery, the first the primary one, the latter brought in at a later period. In regard to these, I adopt fully and without reservation, the principles announced by the late National Convention in New York, and in the words of the platform promulgated there, I consider these 'questions as settled forever.' I accept this as the result accomplished by the war, and as its logical and legitimate consequence. This I have done from the day the war closed, and I have counselled our people to look upon it in the same light. I was strongly in favor of the action taken by this State in conferring on the 'negro equal civil rights with the white man. More than a year ago, I advocated the policy of giving to him as soon as we had the power to do so legitimately, suffrage based on qualification. The Democratic Convention held here in April last, recognized him as an integral part of the body politic and declared that it would, when our party came into power, grant him partial suffrage. The State Central Club has just reiterate this declaration, and I have no doubt but that this declaration is sustained by a vast majority of the white citizens of the State. They regard the reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, but do not look for their overthow now to violence, but (in the language of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Democratic party in Convention assembled,) to constitutional agencies and peaceful remedies alone. We invoke a decision on the constitutionality of these acts from the only tribunal competent to pronounce on them, the Supreme Court of the United States, and we are prepared in good faith to abide by that decision. It may not be inappropriate there, to correct a misrepresentation widely spread by Radical papers, in regard to these acts. I have been charged with having dictated that portion of the Democratic platform relating to reconstruction. This charge I have more than once denied, and I do so again most emphatically. The sense in which I spoke of the words unconstitutional, revolutionary and void as being my plank in the platform, I referred to them as constituting the plank to which I, as well as any other Southern man, clung for safety."

The letter concludes as follows: "If the people of the North wish to build up a strong and lasting Union, let them be magnanimous and generous to the South—let them confide more fully than they have done to the honor of our people, and they will meet a cordial and heartfelt response. The future destiny of the Republic is in the hands of the North, and upon their action it depends whether there is again to be a Union based on fraternal feelings, or one held together by the iron bands of military rule."

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Noon.

Money active at 7 ℔ cent. Sterling Exchange 109⅞. Gold 135⅜. Five-twenties of '62, 113.—North Carolina's 67; new 66⅞. Virginia's, ex-coupon, 55½; new, 57⅜. Tennessee's, ex-coupon, 69½; new, 69⅞.

Flour 5@10 cents lower. Wheat dull, and 1@2 cents lower. Corn rather more active, and a shade firmer. Mess Pork lower at $28 35. Lard heavier—steam 17, 17⅞@18 cents. Cotton dull and declining. Spirits Turpentine firm at 44 cents.—Rosin steady—strained common $2 50@$2 60.—Freights dull.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price
BEESWAX, ℔	38 @ 40
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	8 00 @10 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	10 00 @15 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand	2 30 @ 2 75
New	3 00 @ 3 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,	
Tallow	18 @ 20
Adamantine	21 @ 23
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,	
Java	37 @ 40
Laguayra	26 @ 28
Rio	21 @ 24
St. Domingo	25 @ 28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	21 @ 23
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 23½
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny ℔ yd	25 @ 26
Dundee	26 @ 28
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @ 10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 40 @ 1 45
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yard	12 @ 16
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	0 00 @ 2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	65 @ 75
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mackerel,	
No. 1	22 00 @25 00
No. 2	20 00 @22 00
No. 3	14 00 @16 00
Mullets	7 50 @ 10 00
Herring. East	0 00 @ 0 00
N.C. roe,	0 00 @ 0 00
do cut,	8 50 @ 9 00
do gross,	0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @ 10
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern	
Family	10 50 @16 00
Superfine	8 00 @ 9 00
Fine	7 00 @ 8 00
NORTH CAROLINA,	
Family	11 50 @12 00
Superfine	11 00 @11 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.	20 @ 24
GUNNY BAGS	30 @ 32
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton.	90 00 @95 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	1 28 @ 1 30
Oats	75 @ 90
Peas, Cow	1 25 @ 1 30
Rice, rough	2 25 @ 2 50
Carolina,	10½@ 11
HIDES, ℔ lb.,	
Green	9 @ 9½
Dry	12½@ 15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 30 @ 1 35
Northern	75 @ 80
IRON, ℔ lb.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ℔ ton.	140 00@145 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)	
Whiskey,	1 75 @ 2 25
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
LUMBER, (River,	
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @17 00
Wide do	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00

Article	Price
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	0 00 @ 1 50
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	45 @ 47½
do bbls	50 @ 52½
Sugar house	0 @ 37½
do bbls	00 @ 40
Syrup, bbls	60 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs,	
Virgin	0 0 @ 2 65
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 65
Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 30
Tar, in ord'r	0 00 @ 2 80
Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale	4 50 @ 5 50
do No. 1	2 50 @ 4 00
do No. 2	1 70 @ 1 90
do No. 3	1 60 @ 1 65
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal.	40 @ 40½
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	5 75 @ 6 00
OILS, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene	42 @ 48
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @ 2 50
POTATOES,	
Sweet, bush	0 80 @ 1 00
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 3 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	22 @ 24
Middlings	20 @ 21
Shoulders	16 @ 16½
Hog round	21 @ 22
Western Bacon.	
Hams	20 @ 22
Middlings	18 @ 18½
Shoulders	15½@ 16
Lard, N. C.	20 @ 21
do North'rn	16½@ 23
Butter, N. C.	30 @ 35
do North'rn	45 @ 50
Cheese	15 @ 18
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
City Mess	31 50 @32 00
Thin "	29 00 @30 00
Prime,	28 00 @29 00
Rump	00 00 @00 00
SALT,	
Alum, bush.	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @ 2 00
from store	2 20 @ 2 25
American	1 80 @ 1 90
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,	
Cuba	13½@ 14
Porto Rico	14½@ 15
C	15½@ 16
B	00. @ 16½
A	00 @ 17
Crushed	00 @ 17½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	
Northern,	7 @ 11
Wilmington, Ext. Family,	10½@ 11
Family	10 @ 10
Chemical,	9½@ 10
Pale	7½@ 8
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,	
Contract	4 50 @ 5 00
Common	3 50 @ 4 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,	
W. O. bbl	00 00 @30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,	
Shipping.	12 00 @13 00
Mill, prme	10 00 @11 00
Mill Fair	8 00 @ 9 00
Mill, inferior to ord.	5 00 @ 7 00
TALLOW, lb.	10 @ 11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY.

October 22, 1868.

TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended there has been a moderate enquiry for this article for both shipping and distilling purposes, and the market has ruled steady at quotations given in our last—$2 65 for soft, and $1 50 for hard, ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.—the latter being subject to a deduction when of inferior quality. The arrivals continue light, and are barely sufficient for distilling operations, the sales for the week footing up only 2,135 bbls., as follows:

	bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	683	$2 65	$1 50
Saturday	356	2 65	1 50
Monday	362	2 65	1 50
Tuesday	550	2 65	1 50
Wednesday	184	2 65	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market on Friday opened steady for this article, and during the day there was a slight advance on previous figures—sales being made at 42½@43 cents. On Saturday the market ruled quiet, and only one small lot having changed hands at 42½ cents. On Monday the advices were less favorable, and a decline took place of 2 cents, and since then the market has been in rather a drooping condition, the sales ranging from 40 to 41 cents—closing on Wednesday at 40 cents. No sales this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries, and the market is weak—factors, however, are generally holding at a higher figure. The week's sales are only 729 bbls., as follows:

Friday	106 casks	at	42½	cents ℔ gallon.
Do.	50	"	43	" " "
Saturday	18	"	42½	" " "
Monday	5	"	40	" " "
Do.	50	"	40½	" " "
Tuesday	362	"	41	" " "
Wednesday	114	"	40½	" " "
Do.	24	"	40	" " "

ROSIN.—We have no material change to report in the market for either grade since the close of our last review. There has been rather more enquiry for strained, and prices are firmer; $1 65 is offered, but factors generally are holding at a higher figure. For the medium grades there is only a limited demand, and the market rules inactive, while the finer grades are in moderate enquiry and no stock offering; in fact, the stock of all descriptions at present on market is rather small. We quote sales for the week of 3,615 bbls., as follows: Friday 425 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, $1 70 for No. 2, and $5 62½ for Pale; Saturday, 1,240 bbls. at $1 65 for strained, $1 66 for strained and No. 2, $1 75 for No. 2, and $4 50@$5 for Pale; Monday, 700 bbls. at $1 70 for strained and No. 2; Tuesday, 478 bbls. at $1 60@$1 65 for strained. $1 70@$1 90 for No. 2, and $3 25 for No. 1—all ℔ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Is without change in price. There has existed a moderate enquiry throughout the week for shipping purposes, and all received has found sale at quotation. The sales are 705 bbls. at $2 30 ℔ bbl.

BARRELS.—The market continues to be moderately supplied with empty spirit barrels, and there is no demand worthy of mention. We quote as follows: Second hand $2 30@$2 50 for lots as they run, and $2 60@$2 75 for selected;—new $2 75@$3 for country, and $3@$3 50 each for New York and city make, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX.—Only small lots coming in, which find ready sale at 38@40 cents ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The market is moderately supplied at present with beeves, and there is only a light demand from butchers. Sheep are in small stock, and a few lots would find sale.—We quote beeves on the hoof at 7@10 cents ℔ lb., nett, and sheep at $2 50@$3 each, according to quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in full supply, and only a retail business doing from the granaries at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ bushel, as in quantity.

COTTON.—The market opened in the early part of the week at a slight advance on previous quotations—23½ cents being paid for middling—at which figure it ruled up to Wednesday, when there was less disposition on the part of buyers to operate, under the adverse news received, and the market closes weak, with a declining tendency. The sales for the week are 357 bales at 21 cents for ordinary, 22@22½ cents for good ordinary, 23 cents for low middling, 23½ cents for middling, 24 cents for strict middling, and 21¼, 22½@23 cents for mixed grades.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton are in moderate supply, and sell from store at the following figures: Arrow Tie, 8 cents; Sweet's Buckle Tie, 8 cents; Wailey's Buckle Tie, 8½ cents; Beard's Buckle and Lock Tie, 8½ cents; and Dillon's 8 cents ℔ lb.

EGGS—Are in moderate supply, and market dull. We quote at 22@25 cents ℔ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Are in light supply, but sufficient for the limited demand which exists. We quote from store as follows: Wando Guano, $70; Peruvian Guano, $90@$95; Pacific do. $70@$75; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate, $65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, $65@$70; Woolston's Phosphate of Lime, $65; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime $65 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—The market is at present very well supplied with both Northern and State, and there is no demand except in the retail way. We refer to our table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.

FISH—Mullets are in fair enquiry, and the stock on market is rather light. The receipts for the week have been confined to small lots, which have sold from wharf at $7@$7 25 for pine, and $7 50 @$8 for oak bbls.

GRAIN.—In the CORN market we have no change to report in our remarks for the past two weeks. There have been no arrivals worthy of notice, but there is a fair stock remaining in dealers' hands, while there is merely a retail demand. We have to report only small sales from store during the week at $1 30@$1 32½ ℔ bushel, sacks included. No demand for cargoes, and the price is therefore nominal at $1 20 ——OATS.—No arrivals and demand light. Dealers have a moderate stock on market, and are selling in lots as wanted at 90 cents ℔ bushel.——PEAS—Are coming to market slowly, but the supply in dealers' hands is fully adequate for present wants. We quote sales of small lots at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel for Cow. ——RICE.—The stock of clean continues small, but is sufficient to supply the retail enquiry. We quote Carolina at 10½@11 cents ℔ lb. by the package.

HAY—The market is well supplied with Northern, and if anything the price is a shade lower.—The receipts for the week are some 200 bales, which has sold from wharf at 75 cents ℔ 100 lbs. No late receipts or sales of Eastern, and the price is nominal at $1 10@$1 15.

LIME—Is in fair stock, and we note merely a retail business doing from warehouse at $1 50 ℔ cask.

LUMBER—The market rules without change, and we give the following as cargo rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$20 00 @ 22 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	20 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	22 00 @ 24 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 22 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications,	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	22 00 @ 23 00
Prime River Flooring,	15 00 @ 18 00

MOLASSES—Supply fair and demand light. See table for rates.

PEA NUTS—Are coming in slowly, and a prime article finds ready sale. We quote from carts at $2@$2 55 ℔ bushel, according to quality.

POTATOES—Are in light request, and market very well supplied. We quote Irish at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl., and Sweet at 80 cents @$1 ℔ bushel.

POULTRY—Market rather poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote chickens at 25@35 cents, and grown fowls at 35@45 cents each.

PROVISIONS.—In the BACON market we have nothing new to report. The stock of North Carolina cured has about all become worked off, and in the absence of receipts no sales have taken place. There is a brisk enquiry for jobbing lots, and high figures could be readily obtained. We quote at 21@22 cents for hog round, and 22@24 cents ℔ lb. for hams, as in quality. The market is rather better supplied with Western, and we quote a moderate business doing from store at 15½@16 cents for shoulders, and 18@18½ cents ℔ lb. for sides——LARD—Is without change. The market is moderately supplied with Northern, and there is only a small business doing at prices ranging from 16½ to 23 cents ℔ lb. by the package, as in quality.——PORK.—The stock of Northern is small, but fully adequate to supply the present demand. Selling from store at quotations given in table.

SALT—The market continues to be very well supplied, and we note a fair business doing.—About 5,000 sacks American have been received coastwise for the week, and we quote sales of some 2,000 sacks from wharf at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ sack, in lots. Liverpool ground is selling in the small way from store at $2 25 ℔ sack.

SHINGLES—Are in demand for building purposes, and very few coming to market. Sell readily at $3 50@$4 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ℔ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—There is a moderate enquiry existing for mill purposes, and parcels generally find ready sale upon arrival—more especially a prime article. The sales for the week are some 18@20 rafts at prices ranging within classified figures in our table.

WOOD—Is very scarce and wanted, and commands a higher price. We quote by the boat load at $3@$3 25 for pine, $3 25@$3 50 for lightwood, $3 50@$3 75 for ash, and $4@$4 75 ℔ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Several vessels have arrived since our last, and the market has ruled less firm, rates having declined a shade to New York and Philadelphia, and closing rather weak. To other ports we have no change to make, and would remark that at present the quantity of produce offering shipment is rather small; still nearly or quite all of the vessels arrived since our last have been taken up. See table for rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 80	$ 65 @ $ 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 80	65 @ 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 75	60 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	@ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 1 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 75	0 65 @ 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 75	0 65 @ 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 75	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ½	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	1 25 @ 1 50	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber	10 00 @ 11 00	10 00 @ 11 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 50
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ½	00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 12½	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 85
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 85
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 85
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	@ 15

DIED.

In Greensboro', on Tuesday the 13th instant, Mrs. LETITIA SHOBER, wife of Col. C. E. Shober.

In this city, on the morning of the 20th inst., WM. RESTON, aged 47 years and 7 months.

At Town Creek, Brunswick county, on the 15th instant, HARVEY ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward W. and D. Jane Taylor, aged 6 years, 5 months and 13 days.

At her residence at Masonboro', on the morning of the 14th inst., of congestive fever, Mrs. JULIA BAKER, widow of the late Daniel B. Baker.

In Raleigh, on Saturday, the 17th inst., HENRY WHITING, son of Peter M. and Mary B. Hale, aged 3 years, 6 months and 2 days.

At St. Augustine, Fla., on the 14th inst., WILLIAM, infant son of Col. Joseph John and Eliza T. Williams.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE CITIZENS OF DUPLIN COUNTY WILL support

CAPT. JOHN C. McMILLAN

for the Legislature in the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy caused by the disabilities of I. B. Kelly, whose seat is declared vacant. As this is done without the knowledge or consent of Captain McMILLAN, we hope he will consent to serve us.

MANY CITIZENS.

oct 20 19&37-te

THE NUPTIAL ALTAR.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the Errors, Abuses, and Diseases, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

sept 22 305-d&w3m

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-24-1y

ROCKY POINT PLANTATION FOR SALE.

ON THE 29TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, I will offer for sale on the premises, three miles from Rocky Point Depot, on the W. & W. R. R., and fifteen miles from Wilmington, the Plantation known as

STRAWBERRY.

This place contains about (3800) thirty eight hundred acres of cleared and uncleared land. It is bounded on the East by the Northeast Cape Fear, and runs with the river some six or eight miles, embracing a vast amount of valuable swamp timber. The whole will be divided and sold in three equal parts.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash; the balance in one, two and three years, payment secured by mortgage with power of foreclosure.

At the same time and place will be sold the CROP, STOCK, &c.

WM. W. LANE, Executor.

sept 17 301-d125th&w

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

NEATLY

EXECUTED

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

The Militia Enrollment Discontinued.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday from "Gov." Holden orders the Registrars to discontinue the enrollment of the Militia as heretofore ordered at the places of registration. But little progress had been made, only one day of registration having transpired.

That Proclamation.

Surely any one who reads the proclamation recently issued by "Gov." Holden must either be convinced of the fact that this august Executive desires to impose on the credulity of our people and excite them by an exaggerated view of our affairs, or is possessed with a timidity and cowardice himself that with trembling anxiety speeds his official pen to magnify the real condition. This proclamation is but a recapitulation of the groundless fears expressed in the letter to Gen. Miles, and, having published the one, we consider it entirely unnecessary to publish the other. It is a rather queer document, however, the first portion of which might be esteemed by Radical worshipers something of an argument in behalf of the validity and binding force of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

We have only to repeat that the charges there reiterated that the white people are vindictive and hostile to the blacks, and desire to interfere with them in the exercise of any privilege heretofore conceded, or that they have armed political organizations conspiring for the forcible overthrow of this bogus State government, are entirely void of foundation, truth or occasion. The man who would convey such information to the Executive ear, and officially report the fact, knows that he speaks falsely, and, if he would but stand before the community and disclose himself, he would be recognized as a perjured villain. Political organizations have nothing to do with the purchase of a few arms for our protection in the face of threatening events and disclosures, and conspiracies are unknown to us either as citizens or politicians.

"Gov." Holden says "the election must be absolutely free"—we desire it so and would not have it otherwise; and, while we would not interfere with any individual, however humble, who is permitted to exercise the elective franchise, still we say, for *us* it also *must* be free and *we* will not be interfered with. Our people will assist in preserving peace and order if the occasion should arise—they will not break the peace, but if attacked in the exercise of their rights, or if their safety is threatened by a popular and organized outbreak, then they will show they can and will defend both their rights and themselves.

While we are willing to abide by even the laws of Congress, how do we find the Executive. He still persists in disobeying those laws. Congress has forbidden military organizations in the Southern States, yet we find "Gov." Holden still insisting on the organization of the Detailed Militia. We want peace and a reduction of taxes. This new unlawful burden looks like war and an increase of taxes.

Let "Gov." Holden dispense with his Detailed and unlawful Militia, and also some of his unmanly fears, and look at the true condition of the State. In this Congressional District the whites have exhibited the greatest forbearance, and it is having its effect. Now a greater feeling of harmony prevails than has been known since the agitation of the suffrage question. But our people cannot feel wholly secure so long as they know that there exists an unlawful military organization in their midst which, at any moment, may jeopardize their safety.

Our State.

We are glad to learn that the people of North Carolina are not depressed by the unfavorable news from the North. From every quarter the preparations for a successful fight in November continue. Regardless of what others may do, our people are determined to do their duty. It requires no courage or patriotism to labor when the sun of prosperity illumes our efforts with the cheerful rays of hope, but the brave and true are not to be daunted when the clouds lower and threaten to overwhelm them with their collected wrath.

Not without hope of the general result, our misfortunes only make it more incumbent upon us to carry this State to insure victory. As important as success is to the whole country, it is imperatively necessary for our welfare, and next to a Democratic victory in November, even if it be second, is Democratic success in North Carolina—more necessary, indeed, in case of defeat in the Presidential contest, than if victory should crown our banners. Let us therefore redouble our efforts to secure the vote of North Carolina for the cause of civil liberty, and whatever others may do, let us at least be faithful among the faithless.

Halifax County.

The great Mass Meeting at Halifax on Thursday was a decided success. Fully twenty-five hundred people were in attendance. Hon. ASA BIGGS, of Tarboro', Col. R. H. COWAN, of Wilmington, Col. W. A. JENKINS, of Warrenton, Capt. S. A. WILLIAMS, of Granville, Maj. J. A. ENGELHARD, of Wilmington, and Gen. M. W. RANSOM, of Northampton, were present and delivered addresses. MASON WIGGINS, the "old Senator," presided, and Col. F. A. PARKER was Chief Marshal, assisted by a large number of aids.

The people of this noble old county, in spite of unfavorable news from abroad and a large negro majority at home, are undaunted and will do their full duty in November.

The citizens of Halifax are true to their ancient reputation for hospitality, and the visitors on the occasion found that the words of welcome addressed to them by the venerable Dr. WILCOX found a responsive echo in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Among the most pleasing incidents of the occasion was the presentation to Judge BIGGS and Col. COWAN of two handsome boquets by the accomplished daughters of Dr. WILCOX.

The people of Halifax have done themselves credit in this great demonstration, and we believe its memory will live long and pleasantly in the political annals of the county.

Baltimore.

We are glad to know, from personal observations during a recent visit to the city, that Baltimore is enjoying a largely increased patronage from all portions of the South. We found many friends in business there, and all speak encouragingly of the present condition and future prospects of the city. The rapid increase in the population and wealth of Baltimore, as evinced by the number and character of buildings now in course of construction is unparalleled in the history of the city, and equal to that of any in this country.

We are under obligations to our friends ROBT. H. PENDER, of the firm of JOSEPH W. JENKINS & Co., commission merchants, 29 South street; Dr. T. J. BOYKIN, of the firm of CARR, BOYKIN & Co., wholesale druggists, 29 South Hanover street, and Capt. JOHN B. BROWN, with WALTER S. MOORE & Co., dealers in Hardware, No. 4 Light street. We are glad to know that these firms are doing a large business with North Carolina. They are first-class houses, and these gentlemen are popular with our business public. They have our best wishes for their success, and we assure our friends that it will be to their interest to give them a call for anything in their respective lines.

Baltimore has deserved well of the South, and we are pleased that substantial evidence of our gratitude is being given. We hope soon to see that city the great emporium of Southern trade and the resort of Southern travelers.

Appointments.

Col. A. A. McKOY, the Congressional candidate for the 3rd District, and Capt. JAMES C. DOBBIN, Elector, will address their fellow-citizens at the following places:

Lillington, Harnett county, Oct. 21st, Wednesday.

Jonesboro', Oct. 22nd, Thursday.

Carthage, Oct. 23rd, Friday.

Troy, Oct. 26th, Monday.

The Duty of the Hour.

We publish below, not, however, without our condemnation, the article of the New York *World*, suggesting, rather than advising, a change of candidates. This article finds endorsement in the *National Intelligencer*, but thus far and no farther, has it met with favor. The party throughout the whole country disapproves the suggestion. Our contest is for principles and not men, and if these are to be triumphant in the present or in the future, it will not be accomplished by a timid subserviency to prejudices founded upon falsehood. If HORATIO SEYMOUR can be denounced as disloyal, so can Chief Justice CHASE, and if General BLAIR has done nothing to entitle him to the support of the Northern war men, neither has Generals EWING, SLOCUM, or FRANKLIN. If the hatred of the Northern people towards the South is so overpowering as to destroy the splendid statesmanship of SEYMOUR and pale the military glory of BLAIR, no candidates whom the South could support would find favor with them. If the sacrifices we have made and the honest fidelity with which we have accepted the situation do not convince them of our sincerity in our renewed allegiance to the Union, then they will not believe though one should rise from the dead.

We do not believe that any good, but much harm would result from a change of candidates. We are not without hope of the general result. The Democracy of North Carolina, like that of New York, "are not panic-stricken." They desire no change of commanders on the eve of battle. They regard the fight made by our friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, against money, fraud and Government patronage a most glorious one. The majorities against them in Pennsylvania and Indiana are so slight, when we regard the number of votes cast, as to amount to insignificant bruises, and will serve to nerve them to renewed vigor, hopeful of victory.

In the Democratic vocabulary there is no such word as fail. In defeat, as in victory, the unyielding defender of the people's rights, undismayed by the one and temperate in the use of the other. Born with the Constitution it will perish only with that sacred instrument. So long as it remains as a guide for our people just so long will the Democratic party continue its unswerving defender. When the Constitution is entirely disregarded, and the Executive and Judiciary departments follow the Legislature beyond the holy precincts of that chart, then with the death of Constitutional liberty will perish the only party now left which reveres it.

Let us continue with renewed energies the glorious work we have in hand. Hesitate not a moment. Despond not. Rise above the darkness of the present to the full importance of the work before us.—Consider what has already been accomplished and how much there is yet to be done. Perfect our organizations and let us press onward with new zeal and new hope.

From the New York World.

The Youthful, Indomitable Democracy.

Democrats may justly cherish an honorable pride in the vigor, courage, steadiness, loyalty to principle, and patriotism, of the great party which has made so gallant a fight in the October elections. Considering that, two or three years ago, the Democratic party was proclaimed "dead" by its opponents; that every Republican newspaper predicted for it the fate of the old Federal party after the last war with England; considering that Congress and all the State governments were controlled by its bitter foes; that it was overborne by calumnies; that its statesmen were buried in the obscurity of private life, and that four-fifths of the most widely circulated journals have daily labored to bring it into disrepute and odium;—considering all these adverse and depressing circumstances, it is a signal proof of enduring vitality that the party has been able, in the late elections, to contest every inch of ground against its opponents, and, in spite of their most strenuous efforts, to come within a few votes of beating them in an enormous poll of many hundreds of thousands. Indiana we have either redeemed from the Republicans or have come so near it that there is scarcely any perceptible margin in the strength of the two parties, although the Republicans had a large majority in that State, and although it is the home of the candidate for Vice-President, one of the most popular men in the party. In Pennsylvania, we have carried its chief city, next to New York the most populous in the country, and a change of a few thousand votes would have given us that great State. In Ohio, the Republican majority is but a trifle compared with what it used to be a few years ago. For a party that was so confidently and so jeeringly pronounced "dead," this is a very handsome show. But our gains were not as great as the party desired and deserved.

In inquiring why, having come so near success in these elections, we have just missed it, two reasons appear, in the absence of either of which our triumph would have been certain. These reasons are such as to show that a majority of the people are really on our side, and have been repelled from our support by things having no proper connection with the merits of the canvass. If the military prestige of General Grant had been out of the scale we should have succeeded; or, that remaining, if the perversions of General Blair's position had been out of the scale, we should have succeeded. It would be paying a poor compliment to General Grant, or to the judgment of the party that nominated him, to say that his popularity has not been worth to the Republicans of Pennsylvania half of the meagre majority by which they have carried the State. But half of that small majority on the other side, and the two parties would be equal. If that small number of votes are due to the popularity of General Grant—and it would be ridiculous to suppose the contrary—the election, had it been decided on the *issues*, would have been in favor of the Democratic party. The same remark will apply to the other States. On the Democratic principles, pure and simple, we should have succeeded. We have been beaten by reasons quite extraneous to the questions in issue.

We could easily have overcome the popularity of General Grant, if another point had not been raised to divert attention from the issues. The position of General Blair and some of the Southern leaders has been industriously perverted and misrepresented, and an impression produced that the Democratic party is virtually pledged to overthrow the new State governments by force. This slander has repelled more than votes enough to have turned the balance in our favor. The narrow escape of the Republicans from a great defeat is not due to their principles, but to the military prestige of Grant and the aspersions cast upon Blair. In a simple contest of principle we should have succeeded; and we may succeed yet, if we can remove or neutralize these adverse influences, which have really nothing to do with the merits of the public questions.

Can this be done? It is a grave question fraught with the most momentous consequences. We commend it to the attention, to the most earnest reflection, of the recognized leaders of the party. We have still nearly three weeks for action; and where so slight a counterpoise would suffice to turn the scale, prompt action—if it be judicious as well as prompt—will accomplish wonders. If, in a review of the whole situation, it shall be concluded that mistakes have been made, it is better that they should be corrected now, than that the country should be dragged through four more weary years of strife, to be redeemed then by measures of the same kind that might, by a magnificent exercise of pluck, be as easily adopted now. Whatever a sagacious forecast may perceive to be the proper course for the Democratic party four years hence, if it should be beaten now, had better be pursued at once. The time has come—the hour has struck—when we must turn our faces resolutely to the future. This is a young country, with a great career before it which no imagination can grasp; a majority of our voters are young men abounding in hope, enterprise, ardor, activity; and the country being in the dawn of a new era, when all minds are filled with expectation and excitement, that party has the best chances of a great future which is most in sympathy with the youthful, irrepressible energies of the nation. A growing nation, like an improving individual, has always something to learn. A political party which does not advance with the nation, and enter into the fulness of its expanding, exuberant life, is on the declivity which descends to decadence and decrepitude. The Democratic party is full of vigorous, youthful, aspiring elements; similar elements in the other party are yearning to join it, if we will but have the boldness to build a bridge on which they can cross. The Democratic party cannot die; its vitality, its invincible tenacity of life, the sanguine confidence with which it gathers energy from defeat, bespeak a great destiny still in reserve.

If our leaders should be convinced by the result of the late elections, that some mistakes were made by not following their original judgment; if those who disagreed with them in opinion now see that they misjudged; if there is any impediment to success which can yet be removed by noble daring, or self-sacrificing virtue, or a bold stroke of policy, now is the hour for action! It would be an infinite pity if, when we are so very near success, we should fail to win it by the lack of a little boldness. *L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace!* Our *principles* have not been rejected in these elections; there is no call to change *them*. All other elements of the canvass are light and trivial compared with the success of our principles. It requires some greatness of soul to act a bold part in an unexpected crisis, when everything hangs upon a swift and courageous decision. In this hour, when the party stands with one foot over the brink of peril, and the other on the edge of victory, the capacity of a few men to form a great resolution, may shape the destiny of the country. "We speak as unto wise men; judge ye what we say."

The Protestant Episcopal General Convention.

CONCLUSION OF TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A message from the House of Bishops was read, announcing its concurrence in the prayer of the Diocese of Western New York for a division, the new diocese to embrace the counties of Steuben, Wayne, etc.; this action to take effect from November 1. Referred to committee on New Dioceses.

The memorial of the Diocese of Georgia, praying for the substitution of the word council for convention wherever it occurs in the Constitution and Canons, and from the further consideration of which the committee on Canons were released a few days ago, was again taken up; but before discussing it the Rev. Dr. Howe, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on Canons reported in favor of the establishment of federate councils in States where two or more dioceses exist. A canon for that purpose was presented also, but with a proviso that the council proposed shall not assume any powers until ratified by the General Convention of the Church.

Dr. Haight moved that the House reconsider the motion making the canon (12, title 19, section 6) on intrusion the order for Wednesday.

Dr. Haight then explained that the amendment proposed to the canon by the committee was designed to cover a difficulty which some ministers complained of, that the supply of their pulpits even by their invitation is prohibited by the present interpretration of the canon, which requires them to obtain the consent of the whole or a majority of rectors in any parish. The report was again, on motion, postponed until Wednesday.

Dr. Norton, of Virginia, offered a resolution to amend the Constitution by the substitution of the word "council" for "convention" whereever applied to the General Convention.

Dr. Howe remarked that that subject was already disposed of by the House in its action on the Georgia memorial.

The Chair decided otherwise.

Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, asked the mover to accept an amendment substituting the words "Great National Council" in place of "General Council." Refused by Dr. Norton. Dr. Adams then offered these words as an amendment. He boasted of the Protestant Episcopal Church's descent from the Anglican Church, and of its apostolic succession, which boast he has made repeatedly since the opening of the Convention, and he thought they should stand upon their dignity as a national Church. "General Council," he believed, would be applied to a world convention of the Anglican Episcopal Church, and he did not want to make such a blunder as to call a national council general.

Mr. George N. Gordon, of Alabama, in an eloquent address, endorsed the resolution of the deputy from Virginia, and agreed with the remarks of the deputy from Wisconsin. He believed that the day was coming when the Anglo-American Church shall be the central point to which Christians of all denominations will tend. He wanted the Protestant Episcopal Church to be ready to meet them all. If there was anything non-essential that they could give to Rome or to Geneva, they should give it. But he was opposed to the introduction of titles or names that might be productive of evils to his children greater than that to which he himself has been exposed. The deputy from Wisconsin assumed that there could not be a "general" convention within a nation. He denied that assumption, and proved that such a convention could exist. He therefore urged the adoption of the resolution offered by the deputy from Virginia without the amendment.

WEDNESDAY MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Samuel Cook, D. D., of New York, presented the following memorial, accompanied by a verbatim report of the trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., &c.:

To the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,—The undersigned, being members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and wardens and vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity in the city of New York, respectfully invite the attention of the General Convention to the annexed report of the trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., rector of said church, as exhibiting a recent interpretation of certain canons, the previous understanding thereof, and the long-continued, widely-extended, and undisputed usage in conformity with that understanding, and respectfully submit for their consideration the propriety of pronouncing some definition, or making some amendment, which may clear the law of dispute and promote the extension of the Church and the advancement of religion. Very respectfully, Robert Dumont, S. Henry Hurd, wardens; E. R. Tremain, J. Nelson Tappan, Charles K. Randall, William L. Andrews, Jonathan Edgar, William B. Northrup, R. M. Brundige, vestrymen.

New York, October, 1868.

The memorial was read by the Secretary, and, on motion of Dr. Cook, referred to the committee on Canvass without debate.

A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Canons to inquire into and report if it would not be expedient to amend article 4 of the Constitution; which was read as follows:

"The Bishop or Bishops in every diocese shall be chosen agreeably to such rules as shall be fixed by the Convention of that diocese; and every Bishop of this Church shall confine the exercise of his Episcopal office to his proper diocese, unless requested to ordain, or confirm, or perform any other act of the Episcopal office, by any church destitute of a Bishop."

The secretary read a message from the House of Bishops, which was as follows:

Resolved, (the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring), Canon 10, Section 2, Title 1, be, and hereby is, annulled by striking out the word "three," and inserting in its place the word "one," as follows:

"And if such foreign clergyman be a deacon, he shall reside in this country at least three years, and obtain in this country the requisite testimonials of character, before he be ordained a priest." Referred to the committee on Canons.

Dr. Goodwin then obtained the floor and delivered a discourse on the derivation of the word "council" as applied to ecclesiastical deliberative bodies, which lasted until the hour of recess.

A Total Eclipse of the Sun In 1869.

Prof. S. N. White writes to a New York paper of a total eclipse of the sun which is to occur in August, 1869. His notes of the track of the totality, caculated fifteen years ago, are as follows:

The sun will rise eclipsed in the interior of Siberia, on the morning of August 7th, 1869, when the shadow will move in a northeasterly direction; then turning eastwardly and southwardly, will pass over Behring's Straits and Northern Alaska about noon, local time. Thence moving across part of British North America, it will re-enter the United States at Montana, between 2 and 3 P. M., local time.—Moving thence across Western Nebraska, it will pass diagonally through Iowa, passing over Sioux City, Des Moines and Keokuk about 5 o'clock. Thence it will move to the southeast, over Jacksonville, Illinois, across Southern Indiana, Central Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, into and across North Carolina, and will touch the sea coast in Pamlico sound; and it will finally leave the earth not far from the Bermudas. It will be visible in all parts of the United States, and total over a belt of 100 miles wide along the line just indicated, the sun being hid more than four minutes.

The London Press on the Late Elections.

LONDON, October 15.—Telegrams from the New York Associated Press announcing the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were duly received and are commented on by London journals, as follows:

The Daily News (Radical) says if the Democratic party had only remained passive, Republican blunders would have gained them power; but the Democrats have an equal if not greater aptitude for error.

The Morning Post (Conservative) says the result of these elections has decided the Presidential contest, and the slight interest wherewith the Democrats sought to surround it is gone.

The Standard (Conservative) comments on the small majorities claimed by the Republicans, and thinks the Democrats may have carried some of the States. The writer says: "If the Democrats are beaten, their friends here could wish they had been guided by safer counsels."

The Telegraph, (Liberal) while approving the result, sees in it the ruin of the Republican party, in which there are so many wide differences on financial questions.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MEETING—DISCUSSION BETWEEN THE CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES, COL. A. A. McKOY AND "HON." O. H. DOCKERY.—Agreeable to notice a public meeting of the Democratic Club was held in this city on Wednesday night last. Col. A. A. McKoy, our Congressional nominee, had an appointment for the occasion. He and his competitor, Col. Dockery, arrived on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad that evening. The latter had an appointment at a Republican gathering here Saturday night next. After the train had arrived and the news from the Northern elections received, a special challenge was sent by Dockery for a joint discussion that night. Col. McKoy accepted the challenge through the Democratic Club, and the arrangements were agreed upon. We desired to give a report of this discussion in our yesterday's issue, but our compositors being fatigued with overwork the night previous, and the press reports being short, they were permitted to seek some rest, and the paper was put to press before the discussion closed.

At the appointed hour an immense crowd both of Democrats and Republicans, numbering between two and three thousand, had assembled in front of the Cape Fear Bank building, from the porch of which the discussion was conducted. It was so arranged that Dockery should lead off, occupying one hour with his remarks, Col. McKoy to follow in a speech of the same length, and Dockery finally to close in ten minutes. It having been announced by the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee that it was a Democratic meeting and the Republicans were expected to act in the most respectful manner, and the President of our Democratic Club having addressed the Democrats in explanation of the discussion, Col. Dockery was introduced. He had not proceeded far with his effort, before a commotion in the crowd arrested his remarks, but order soon being restored, they were continued. Anybody who has heard Dockery speak before can well imagine this effort. It was full of effrontery, brag and a glaring disregard of a past political course, which, with his later actions, has entailed upon him a most unenviable record. He ranted at secession, notwithstanding he was a secessionist; eulogized the old flag and its protecting qualities, forgetting wilfully that he had fought against and stubbornly resisted and defied it for years, and because he may have been honest then, wishes all honest men who were with him to remember but the stripes which that flag contains, while he would appropriate to himself the stars—the glory and spoils. Democracy he railed at, because from it he had never received any favors; Radicalism he lauded, because from it he expects favors and emoluments. Grant was eulogized and Seymour abused. While he could claim no qualities as a statesman for the one, he endeavored to underrate and scoff at the statesmanship of the other.—Forgetting his past record, he endeavored now to show his enthusiastic devotion among the ranks of the "trooly loil." The Democratic platform came in for a storm of abuse because it contained principles too pure for his proper appreciation. General Blair was a special object of his venom, because, now that the war is over, he has ceased to fight the poor, deluded men whom Dockery led into secession and afterwards carried with him into the army. After many pathetic appeals to the colored voters to "roost high" when he Democrats are around, this valiant Colonel retired, as his time was up.

Col. McKoy then came forward in reply. We had expected that he would use Dockery up pretty badly, but we were by no means prepared to hear and rejoice at the perfect "peeling" which he inflicted upon him. To use a slang phrase, he literally "skinned" him. As is well known, Dockery's record is a vulnerable one, and with this record Col. McKoy is thoroughly acquainted and does not hesitate to show it. He exhibited him to be a thorough secessionist; next a war man; then quoted upon him the card he published calling for troops to fight against the government, even before the State had seceded; then as an officer in the Confederate army, one who now so strongly denounces rebels. After the war he exhibited him at Carthage, Moore county, advocating the Howard Amendment, opposing negro suffrage and declaring he would leave the State in twenty-four hours if the negro was allowed to vote. And later still, by a certificate from a citizen of Dockery's own county, he proved that even after his election to Congress he had declared in a conversation that he was only in favor of negro suffrage for five years. It would be useless for us to attempt to follow Col. McKoy in the argumentative chastisement and the exposure he heaped upon his opponent.—We were forcibly struck, when, on alluding to Dockery's position at the beginning of the war, and that he occupies at present, Col. McKoy turned to him and said, "Either you were an honest man then and a dishonest man now, or a dishonest man then and an honest man now. If honest now, then Oliver H. Dockery you are a murderer, and have perjured yourself," Col. McKoy exposed the falsity of the story which Dockery has been blowing around the District about Gen. Blair's stealing Mr. Parsley's horses, by a letter from Mr. P. himself, in which he states that the horses were stolen by a Colonel Hughes, in some Illinois regiment, in Kilpatrick's Division. Not only was Dockery's past course exposed, but his present political insincerity pretty clearly exhibited. Facts were brought forward to establish every assertion, and each assertion carried with it the sting of truth to the guilty mind.

Dockery was permitted ten minutes to reply, during which he vainly endeavored to "slide from under" the crushing mass heaped upon him by Col. McKoy. Shamelessly he confessed his inconsistencies, and acknowledged tacitly the justice of his opponents remarks.

The meeting then adjourned amid much good feeling on both sides. It was harmonious beyond reasonable expectation, and it is a source of much gratification that it was so. We trust that the same spirit may be exhibited by each party in all joint discussions hereafter, and in fact all political gatherings where they are thrown together.

Daily Journal, 15*th*.

For the Journal.

General R. Barringer.

Having lately seen your name announced as an Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket, and the flimsy comments of the "Standard" upon your *ingenious* letter of acceptance, I feel it a duty incumbent on me as one of the former members of "Barringer's N. C. Cavalry Brigade," to make the following inquiries: Did you ever command that brigade? Are you the "Barringer" who has so often breasted the battle storm in defense of Constitutional Liberty? Who so often applauded the patriotism and valor of his troops? Or did that noble officer perish after the battle of the "Five Forks"? If so, some ominous fiend of chivalry has inhabited his hulk and assumed his name to blight the fair name of North Carolina. Has that good plain old officer gone to his rest? or has he, for partisan purposes and self-aggrandizement, assumed the character of the traitor Julian, who placed his countrymen under the domination of an infidel foe? I address "General" Barringer, but I know it is not "BARRINGER," the economist, the law-giver, the patriot, the soldier. No! Our old "Aunt Nancy" is *dead!!* and the mother of carpet-baggers has taken "her shawl" to deprive "her children" of their fame and to vex "her" angry spirit!"

In behalf of my "old commander," my comrades and myself, I consider the letter of the Elector, and the comments of the "Standard" a slander and an insult to the "*honored dead*," and to all true sons of chivalry.

Very conservatively yours,

"WHITEHEAD JOHN."

NORFOLK COMMERCIAL CONVENTION

Large Attendance of Delegates—Opening Address of Colonel Lamb—Address of the President—Resolutions Adopted.

Special telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, VA., October 14, 1868.

The assembling of the Commercial Convention has created great excitement in Norfolk and the surrounding country. The city is crowded to overflowing—private residences, boarding houses, and hotels—with delegates from Eastern and Western Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, besides many persons from other parts of the country representing intelligence and capital. The citizens of Norfolk have opened wide their doors to give the strangers a cordial welcome.

At about noon over two thousand delegates marched in a body, preceded by a band of music, to the Opera House, where the Convention was called to order by Colonel William Lamb, ex-Mayor of this city.

OPENING ADDRESS.

After prayer by Rev. E. C. Lindsey, of the Granby-street Methodist church, Colonel Lamb delivered a spirited address, extending a hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city. It was especially gratifying, said he, in the midst of the great and exciting political occurrences of the day to see so much of the wealth and true nobility of the South assembled to consider an object of so much importance to the States represented. These States need nothing but enterprise, persevering effort, to make them what they should have been long ago—the wealthiest part of the world. The interest displayed in this Convention would indicate that the people are fully aroused to this necessity, and that our vast resources are at last about to be developed.

Norfolk, before the first Revolution, was one of the richest seaports on the Western Hemisphere. The prostration which followed that event, and the diversion of southern interests from commerce to agriculture, retarded her progress, and the north became the commercial section.—Now, in this new era, when southern products would seek southern ports for exportation, Norfolk must regain her former position, and go far beyond. She would be made the gateway through which the great countries of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc., would establish a direct trade with the wealthy markets of Europe.

He predicted the most brilliant results from the action of this Convention, and hoped that the members would return home with the pleasant consciousness of having accomplished something towards the restoration of the country to its former prosperity.

ORGANIZATION.

Judge McKinney, of Knoxville, was then made temporary chairman, and Col. W. H. Taylor, of Norfolk, (late of General Lee's staff), appointed secretary.

A committee consisting of the chairmen of delegations, was appointed to report a plan for permanent organization. During their absence speeches were made by Hon. Mr. Clapp, of Tennessee; Col. Goode, of Norfolk; Hon. Waller S. Staples of Virginia; and Maj. L. S. Marye, of Memphis.—These speakers briefly explained the objects of the Convention, and urged the importance of carrying them out, appealing to delegates to cast aside all local and political prejudices and settle upon a practical plan of action for the good of the whole country.

The committee on their return reported in favor of a President, three Vice Presidents from each State, two Secretaries from Virginia and one from each other State represented.

This plan being agreed to, Col. George W. Bolling, of Petersburg, was nominated and chosen President.

Vice Presidents—Peter C. Johnson, A. D. Dickinson, and David J. Brown, of Virginia, P. C. Nelson, A. J. McKinney, and L. S. Marye, of Tennessee; Colonel H. A. Gilliam, D. S. Hill, and Seaton Gales, of North Carolina; Col. Bush, Wm. P. Howle, and C. P. Rudd, of Kentucky.

Secretaries—R. H. Glass and R. W. Hughes, of Virginia; W. J. Ramage, of Tennessee; P. E. Hill, of North Carolina; Oliver Lucas, of Kentucky.

COLONEL BOLLING'S SPEECH.

Colonel Bolling, on taking the chair, after referring to the unexpected honor conferred upon him, expressed his pride at being chosen to preside over such a body.—The objects of the Convention had already been fully explained. There was a prize within the reach of our people, and it was for this Convention to take the first step towards obtaining it. By their action they could establish a direct trade upon which would depend the close connection of Norfolk, on the Atlantic coast, with the country watered by the great Mississippi—the vast granary of the world. By estimation, 25,000,000 of tons of its produce annually sought an eastern market before the war; but though in connection with the 16,000,000 miles of navigable water, the many miles of canal and railway of the northeast and Canada, only 5,000,000 could find an outlet. By establishing connection direct between the Chesapeake and Mississippi a prize would be in our reach worthy of the exercise of the best talent and energy, and to excite the warmest emotions of the most patriotic hearts. If good judgment governed this Convention in its deliberations there was in store for the South a renewal of the glories of the past, and prosperity for the future far beyond the brightest anticipations of our most sanguine citizens.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

General Mahone then submitted a report from the Committee of the Bristol Direct Trade Convention, which was referred to a special committee of seven from each State.

At half-past 1 the Convention took a recess until half-past 3 o'clock, to partake in the meantime of the hospitalities of the city.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Having partaken to an unlimited extent of the bountiful supplies furnished at the Convention Club-house, the delegates reassembled at half-past three o'clock.

On the committee appointed on motion of Gen. Mahone, North Carolina is represented by C. B. Root, N. Price, Douglass Bell, Dr. W. R. Miller, Jas. R. Williams, Wm. G. Upchurch and S. R. Stubbs.

Gen. P. C. Johnson offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to report upon the best method of completing communication between this seaport and with the Great West. The resolution was amended to require the committee to inquire into the expediency of connecting the line from Norfolk to the West with the Chesapeak & Ohio railroad, and as amended was adopted after some discussion.

A resolution offered by W. B. Hope, of Kentucky, instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of building a railroad from some point on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to Louisville, Ky., was also adopted.

The business committee then retired, and the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FIREWORKS.

To-night there is a grand display of fireworks, and the city is alive with an immense throng of people. The scene is enlivened with music, and great good feeling and enthusiasm prevail.

A NORTH CAROLINA BOOK—POEMS BY THEO. H. HILL.—We are pleased at the fact that that gifted son of our State, Theo. H. Hill, Esq., whose poetic genius has gained for him quite an extensive fame, proposes issuing shortly from the press a compiled edition of his poems, now in the publishers' hands. For this work he desires subscribers, and first solicits support at the hands of his own fellow-citizens of North Carolina. The work will be published in a neat form at $1 50 per copy. Over two hundred and fifty subscribers have already been obtained in Raleigh, thus giving Mr. Hill the strongest endorsement at home. Wilmington is asked to do her legitimate share towards bringing into life that very rare thing, a North Carolina book, the creature of the genius of one of her own sons. Circulars can be found at the stores of Messrs. J. D. Love and P. Heinsberger, where subscribers can leave their names.

In this connection we publish as most appropriate Sunday reading, one of Mr. Hill's latest poems, which he has sent to a friend in this city. We know it will be read with pleasure and appreciation:

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BY THEO. HILL.

"But he answered and said, It is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it to dogs." "And she said, 'Truth, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table.'"—ST. MATT. xv., 25, 26.

"Truth, Lord: it is not meet
That thou should'st give me bread;
Yet famished dogs, where children eat,
May on their crumbs be fed.

I may not let Thee go
While I have heart to pray;
Nor wilt Thou hear me pleading so,
And cast me quite away!

They say that Thou canst save,
And I for mercy call:
No crumbs to *me*, Thy children gave,
But Thou art Lord of all.

Vexed by my sore distress,
"Send her away," they cry;
Yet through the murmuring throng I press,
Low at Thy feet to lie!

Rebuke has chilled my heart;
But Lord, how dare I brook,
If homeward, hopeless, I depart,
My frenzied daughter's look!

A fire burns in her brain,
And fiends torment her soul:—
All other help, I've sought in vain;
Lord, make my daughter whole!"

Prone on the earth she lay,
Clutching the Master's gown,
And turned her tortured face away
Fearing a darker frown!

Then all grew still as death;
They who had gathered there,
Like her, await, with bated breath,
The answer to the prayer.

A face divinely sweet—
THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE,
Beams o'er the suppliant at His feet
A radiance benign.

A voice—a tender voice,
Replete with tearful grace,
Bids the poor sufferer's heart rejoice
Ere she beholds His face!

In loving accents He
The woman's faith commends:
"Even as thou wilt, so let it be,"
The benediction ends.

Abashed His followers stood,
Then reverently made way
For her of alien speech and blood
They had despised that day.

And rugged hands were brushed
O'er eyes that seldom wept,
As home that joyful mother rushed—
Where, lo! her daughter slept!*

*St. Mark VII—30.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

November Twenty-Sixth to be a Day of Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—*By the President of the United States of America a Proclamation.* In the year which is now drawing to its end the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the store-house in marvelous abundance; our highways have been lenghtened and new and prolific regions have been occupied; we are permitted to hope the long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the Republic; many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends.—The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquility, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is by universal consent a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practicing public devotion; I, therefore, recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day for public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone States no less than families and individual men do live and move and have their being.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

By the President:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.